FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RRUGA E PARTISE REPORTS ON DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM IN ARMY

AU2318402Y Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No 8 Aug 78 pp 58-69 AU

[Dhori Jorgji article: "For a Fuller Understanding of Centralism and Democracy in the People's Army"]

[Excerpts] As is the case everywhere, in our People's Army, too, democratic centralism, military hierarchy and steel-like discipline on the one hand, and the broad democracy of the mass of soldiers on the other, are organically linked and are implemented in total unity. A profound understanding and correct implementation of these links of this unity between the centralized leadership and the conscious and creative action of the masses throughout the life and activity of our army; that is, the units, staff and commands, serves constantly to increase its capabilities, to preserve and strengthen its popular nature, the precise and conscious implementation of the party's military line and the fulfillment of all tasks to constantly consolidate our socialist homeland's defense potential. Therefore, consistently implementing the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, our party has constantly preserved a correct relationship in the People's Army between centralism and democracy, between unitary leadership and the line of the masses, as well as between rights and duties. It has insisted and continues to insist that its own organizations, the commands and the mass organizations should carry out a constant and comprehensive effort to strengthen democratic centralism because of the fact that alien vestiges and the bourgeois-revisionist encirclement are striving in all possible ways to strike at it by nurturing and stimulating bureaucratic leadership and liberal-anarchistic disintegration.

Our party has made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the events that took place in the revisionist countries, where the army was used by a handful of putschists to capture power from the working class. The party adopted a number of measures to preserve and further strengthen the popular nature of our army, to eradicate those manifestations intended to cultivate the spirit of a bureaucratic hierarchy and all other potential obstacles to the democratization of life in the army. The conscious activity of the masses has been strengthened in the army, as have the army's bonds with the working people and the leadership role of the party organs and organizations.

In the struggle and work to learn and implement the decisions of the fifth and sixth AWP Central Committee plenums held in 1974 and the special directives of the Seventh AWP Congress concerning the army and the country's defense, socialist democracy in the army has been further strengthened and continues to develop. The creative thinking of soldiers and cadres, criticism and self-criticism, the participation of the masses in discussing and resolving problems concerning defense and socialist construction have burst out more powerfully than ever in all military units. The party organizations are devoting greater attention to their work with the masses; consulting with them and activating them in all problems concerning training, combat readiness, the administration and protection of military property and various other problems of concern to the country's civilian sectors.

The successful consulting with soldiers and cadres requires that the party organs and organizations, as well as the commands, delve deeply into the party's teaching so as to lead the masses not merely with appeals and clarifications concerning the implementation of tasks, but also to draw out their ideas and to subject the drafting of programs, the making of decisions, the compilation of instructions and the final analyses more efficiently to their broad judgment; that is, to the judgment of soldiers and cadres. The aim is to have servicemen look upon themselves not as mere implementers of the orders issued to them, but also as active participants in the adoption of decisions and in drafting the plans and programs which they themselves will implement through their work and efforts. All problems can be solved better when they are politically understood [paragraph continues]

In this area the experience of the national liberation army, when commanders, commissars and partisans gathered together to consult on how best to carry out a military action and how to overcome difficult situations, must be studied and lessons must be drawn.

All formal and official attitudes, all carelessness in heeding, studying, answering and implementing the observations and suggestions of the masses nurture indifference, which is the seedbed of bureaucracy. Where the mass does not speak, Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, there speaks bureaucracy, and the opposite applies where the mass does not remain silent. Those putschist enemies Beqir Balluku, Petrit Dume, Hito Cako and their comrades worked in every possible way to induce the silence of the mass of soldiers and cadres in order to prevent their hostile activities from being uncovered. They tried in every possible way to prevent the knowledge and correct implementation of the party's orientations and state laws, they nurtured and stimulated arrogance, prepotency, concessions and conformism in order to cultivate indifference, blind obedience, political apathy and servility in the army. But their hostile activity was exposed and smashed against the steel-like unity, political perception, ideological clarity and revolutionary determination of the party and its leadership, fully supported by the masses of the people and the army.

The fifth AWP Central Committee plenum held on 26-27 June 1978, by further working out the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress, raised some very important questions concerning the further consolidation of the People's Army, all the armed forces and the country's defense. Issues concerning the further perfecting of military organization, ideopolitical education and military training occupy an important place in the plenum's decisions, as well as issues concerning the strengthening of discipline and combat readiness and the further steeling of the country's defense. The party organizations in the army and in the field, the commands, state organs, mass organizations and all personnel of the armed forces, attentively studying these important decisions and working them out in conformity with specific conditions, will mobilize themselves to achieve even greater results in all aspects of their political and military training and to make the country's defense invincible.

LLESHI GREETS YAR PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251950Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic:

On the occasion of your national holiday, it is my pleasure to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness and progress of the friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGIERS FAIR

AU231905Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Algerian Government, an Albanian Government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha left today for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The delegation will participate in the 15th international fair of Algiers. The delegation was seen off by Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Trade Marko Xega, and others.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SCORES CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

AU251524Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov's article: "From Agreement to Capitulation"]

[Text] The tripartite agreement reached at Camp David between U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and Egyptian President as-Sadat, called "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East" is an event which has caused much commotion for the public in the countries directly involved in the Middle East conflict. Not only those countries were agitated. The reaction, of course, is varied: satisfaction in the official Israeli and U.S. circles, and bitterness and anger in the Arab world.

There are two documents of this not completely clarified agreement: one of the Sinai Peninsula, and the other for the West Bank and Gaza. Thus Egypt and Israel are obligated to sign a "peace treaty" within 3 months. However, one does not know how such a "peace treaty" is going to look, since there are many question marks. For instance, nothing has been said about the Golan Heights, which is Syrian territory occupied by Israel. The question of Jerusalem has also been ignored.

Actually the document on Jordan's West Bank and the Gaza Strip has no real value because these are Palestinian territories and not Egyptian, and nobody has authorized President as-Sadat to decide their future on behalf of the Arab side. The PLO, internationally recognized as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people--and also recognized as such by Egypt--is the only body responsible for these territories. As-Sadat's agreement with the Israeli and U.S. position--to exclude the PLO from any settlement of the Middle East problem--is his great treason. We can imagine how an Israeli-Egyptian "peace treaty" will look without having solved the Palestinian problem, which is the basis and the cornerstone of the conflict. The Camp David agreement envisages some "autonomy" for Jordan's West Bank and the Gaza Strip for 5 years, after which their destiny will be solved. At that, the calculations exclude the almost 2 million Palestinian refugees, expelled from their motherland by the Israeli colonizers, who are living today in refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. (The Palestinian population of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is about 1,100,000). Thus the authors of the Camp David deal--Carter, Begin and As-Sadat--are legalizing an historic injustice--the disenfranchisement of an entire people by destroying its sacred national right to an independent Palestinian state.

One must remember that as far as the West Bank and Gaza Strip are concerned, the Israeli politicians do not want to hear even a word about withdrawal from these territories. These territories are included as an "integral part" of the Israeli state because Israel has "historic rights" to them. (Supposedly they were within the borders of the Biblical kingdom of the ancient Jews, which disappeared, together with its population almost 2,000 years ago!) Thus the talks of Palestinian "autonomy" are actually only an attempt to find a formula for annexing the Jordan River's West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel. No one hides this. The leading Israeli circles are even denying the national entity of the Palestinians. Yesterday Menahem Begin declared in an Israeli newspaper interview that in Hebrew the Palestinians are called "Arabs from the land of Israel." He added: "We have not used and do not use the concept 'Palestinian people' despite the fact that it has been so written in English in the Camp David documents."

In order to legalize the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to the state of Israel and give some sort of representation to the negotiations for these territories, American diplomacy is trying to include Jordan in the negotiations. (Until their occupation in 1967 these territories were included in the borders of the Jordanian Kingdom). For this purpose pressure has been applied on King Husayn.

Such is the mission of Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, who departed yesterday for the Middle East. In addition to Amman, he will visit Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. Jordan and Saudi Arabia declared that they reject direct negotiations with Israel without Israel declaring in advance that it will withdraw from the occupied territories and Jerusalem. One must note that the reason for this position of the Saudi leaders--otherwise U.S. allies--is Jerusalem, which is a "holy place for Isalm," something which turns the issue into a very sensitive one.

Thus, the Camp David separate agreement can only include the Sinai Peninsula, for which a principled agreement has been reached, namely, to "almost completely" return it to Egypt. Twenty-one Israeli settlements in the area of Rafiah, with a population of 3,500, are still in question. As-Sadat wants to remove them. The Israeli Knesset is supposed to decide about them. The Sinai Peninsula is actually As-Sadat's prize for his treason against the Arab cause and Arab nation.

The Camp David deal has another very dangerous aspect, namely the U.S. military presence in this area. In exchange for the 4 Israeli airports in the Sinai Peninsula, the United States is supposed to construct two military airports in the Negev Desert.

The "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" as seen by Carter, Begin and As-Sadat cannot be a basis for settling the Middle East crisis because this conflict is an Israeli-Arab conflict and not an Israeli-Egyptian one. It not only is not a basis of peace but it is a hurdle along the way of peace. The Camp David agreement is against the interests of the Arab peoples: First of all against the Palestinian people and also against Syria. It does not lead to the settling of the Middle East crisis but toward its further sharpening. The Arab countries therefore reject this plot and unite for a struggle against it on this basis.

President as-Sadat completely relinquished the Arab cause and isolated himself from the Arab world. His policy of conciliation with Israel and the United States led him to the Camp David agreement which is a full capitulation under their dictate.

MORE ON CELEBRATIONS OF ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Dzhurov Issues Order of Day

AU251108Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of order of the day issued by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on the occasion of 23 September, the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, and 55th anniversary of the September 1923 insurrection]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers, comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees of the military enterprises and offices reservists, tomorrow our motherland festively celebrates the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and the 55th anniversary of the September 1923 glorious antifascist insurrection. These remarkable anniversaries are being celebrated in an atmosphere of nationwide upsurge to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress, the BCP national conference, and the BCP Central Committee July plenum.

On the day celebrating these remarkable anniversaries the Bulgarian people and its soldiers again express their full support for the BCP April line and policy and express their boundless respect and gratitude for the heroism of the September revolutionaries, who started the first fight in the world against fascism.

The organization and spirit, the first signs and prototype of the real people's army were evident first in the character of the worker-peasants units of the September insurrection. The legacy of the September revolutionaries who perished, as well as that of the fighters against fascism in 1941-44, has been implemented. September 9, 1944 became the birthday of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Our motherland has achieved great successes in all areas of life under the direct leadership of the BCP Central Committee, and with the fraternal and invaluable assistance of the glorious USSR and the comprehensive cooperation with the other socialist countries--CEMA members. The balance of the Bulgarian people's heroic work to implement the congress directives as well as the plan for the third year of the Seventh 5-year plan is pleasing and encouraging. The sciences, arts, culture and education are truly blossoming. The material and cultural well-being of the people is constantly improving. Thanks to these significant achievements our country is developing and becoming ever more powerful on its striving toward a communist future.

During the past 34 years the Bulgarian People's Army has developed as a modern armed force and a worthy ally of the Warsaw Pact armies. The soldiers and commanders are boundlessly loyal to the cause of socialism, devotedly preserving and enriching the revolutionary traditions of the party and people.

Thanks to the socialist competition during the year, the army personnel achieved great successes in their combat and political preparation and in mastering their weapons and equipment. The number of frontrankers, class specialists and frontranking units increased, the organization of the soldiers' work improved and the army's combat readiness increased. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee is a new expression of the party's solicitude for preparing the military youth for work and defense, and for their education in the spirit of fierce patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The soldiers fully realize that the international situation is becoming more complex, mainly because of the enemies of detente and peace--imperialism's reactionary circles, the rightist and "leftist" opportunists.

The acts of the reactionary imperialist forces and the Maoists against peace, socialism and international cooperation require that we constantly increase the vigilance of the army personnel and maintain the army's combat readiness at the present levels.

The soldiers and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army greet the day of the Bulgarian People's Army united and closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They are the loyal guardians of our national independence and the cause of socialism.

Comrade soldiers and commanders, military workers and employees, reservists, I most cordially greet you on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army and wish you health, personal happiness and even greater successes in your most noble activity to strengthen the discipline of the staffs and troops, to develop the socialist competition among them and increase their combat and military readiness.

To mark the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army I order: Festive exercises to be conducted in the cities of Sofia, our capital, Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna on 23 September 1978.

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army, a loyal guardian of our socialist motherland! Glory to the BCP--the organizer and inspirer of all our victories! Glory to the USSR and its army-liberator! Long live the unity and combat friendship among the Warsaw Pact armies, led by the invincible Soviet Army! Long live our dear motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Soviet Defense Minister Greets Dzhurov

AU2511300Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of greeting message from Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense, to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army]

[Text] To Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense.

Esteemed comrade minister, on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my personal behalf I cordially greet you and all Bulgarian soldiers on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

During the concluding stages of World War II, under the leadership of the BCP--its combat vanguard--and together with the Soviet Armed Forces, the Bulgarian People's Army heroically fought against our common enemy. Today it is loyally guarding the constructive toil of the fraternal Bulgarian people in the construction of the developed socialist society, and together with its Warsaw Pact allies, it is a guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

I wish the Bulgarian soldiers new successes in implementing the tasks set by the 11th BCP Congress in the activity for further mastering combat skill and strengthening the defensive power of their motherland.

[Signed] D. Ustinov, marshal of the USSR, USSR minister of defense

FESTIVE MEETING COMMEMORATES VLADAYA UPRISING

AU2520420Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A festive commemorative meeting and concert was held tonight at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia to mark the 60th anniversary of the Vladaya uprising and the declaration of the Radomir Republic. The festive meeting was attended by Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration.

A lecture on the great heroic deeds of the Vladaya heroes was given by Col Kolyu (Kopov).

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Arrives 25 Sep

AU2518040Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] An Austrian parliamentary delegation arrived in Bulgaria for a visit. The delegation is headed by Anton Benya, president of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Austrian Trade Unions. At Sofia airport today the delegation was welcomed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Talks Begin

AU251946Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Official talks opened between the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, and the Austrian parliamentary delegation, headed by Anton Benya, president of the Federal Assembly of the Republic of Austria and chairman of the Austrian Trade Unions. The talks are attended by Dietrich Bukowski, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria.

Bonev Hosts Dinner

AU252030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, gave an official dinner in honor of the visiting Austrian parliamentary delegation, headed by Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Federal Assembly and chairman of the Confederation of Austrian Trade Unions. The dinner was attended by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly as well as by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Vladimir Bonev and Anton Benya proposed toasts.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SOVIET EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU251140Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] On 25 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, visited the "Siberia and Science" exhibition, being held in the Sofia Universiada Hall. Our first party and state leader reviewed with interest the achievements of the Siberian institutes and the Far Eastern center of the USSR Academy of Sciences in turning Siberia into a thriving land.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador in Bulgaria.

JAPANESE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL VISITS

Received by Zhivkov

AU252005Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received (Shigeoishi Matsumaya), rector of the Tokyo University [name indistinct]. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed questions connected with the further expansion and intensification of Bulgarian-Japanese relations.

The meeting was attended by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Japanese committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also gave a dinner in honor of Prof (Shigeoishi Matsumaya).

Cultural Agreement Signed

AU2[illegible]06Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A cultural exchange plan was signed at the Bulgarian Committee on Culture between the Committee on Culture and the Japanese Cultural Association. The plan envisages cooperation for the 1979-80 period. The plan was signed by (Shigeoishi Matsumaya), president of the Japanese Cultural Association, and by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture.

The plan envisages exchanges of cultural figures, participants in music festivals, music groups, choirs, and artistic companies as well as exchanges of information. A special item is devoted to the celebration in Japan of the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria.

VISIT OF DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER REPORTED

Received by Todorov

AU252035Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, received Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea today. Opportunities for the further expansion of trade and for further development of production sharing between the two countries was discussed at the meeting. The mutual wish of Bulgaria and the DPRK to further intensify fruitful cooperation, especially in the fields of machine building, electronics, and computer industry, was pointed out. Satisfaction was expressed with the implementation of the plan on the exchange of goods in 1978.

The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, and by Yi Chong-hwan, ambassador of the DPRK to Bulgaria.

Received by Trichkov

AU251405Y Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep, BTA--Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the consultative committee of economic, scientific and technological problems between the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, received Mr Choe Shong-kun, minister of foreign trade of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. They discussed problems on bilateral economic cooperation and particularly the problems of prompting trade.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING 24 SEP

AU241908Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 24 Sep, (BTA correspondent)--A delegation of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgaro-Chinese commission for scientific and technological cooperation, led by its chairman, Mr Stoyan Syulemezov, arrived here today.

At Peking airport the Bulgarian delegation was met by Mr Sao Pun, chairman of the Chinese part of the commission, who is also deputy minister of agriculture.

Talks will be held in the Chinese capital and the annual protocol on scientific and technical cooperation will be signed.

PEKO TAKOV ENDS VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE, ETHIOPIA

AU241903Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The visit of Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to the People's Republic of Mozambique ended. He was received by Samora Machel, Mozambique's president, with whom he exchanged opinions on the issues pertaining to the cooperation between the two countries.

Before Peko Takov's departure from Mozambique Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique's minister of development and economic planning, highly appraised the relations between the two countries.

Returns to Bulgaria 24 Sep

AU250845Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, returned to Bulgaria today. The delegation took part in the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian socialist revolution, after which it visited the People's Republic of Mozambique. At the Sofia airport the delegation was received by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Comrade Peko Takov said on arrival: The celebrations in socialist Ethiopia took place in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and revolutionary upsurge of the people's masses led by the Provisional Military Administrative Council, its chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the noted revolutionary and leader of the Ethiopian revolution. This demonstrated that the revolution had chosen significant forces capable of defending it against any enemy. In the People's Republic of Mozambique we discussed issues pertaining to further developing the mutual cooperation in the area of economics and science.

TSOLOV RECEIVES TADZHIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICIAL

AU222055Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Viktor Novichkov, first deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS USSR 18-23 SEP

AU241400Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council, and Yaroslav Radev, member of the State Council, visited the Soviet Union from 18-23 September 1978. They were received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and had meetings and talks with Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Ministry of Justice and at a number of other institutions. Experiences were exchanged on questions of the activities of the supreme state power organs both in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union concerning the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress.

BTA SCORES U.S. PLANS TO LIMIT DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

AU251558Y Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

["Dangerous Political Anachronism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA commentator Venelin Mitev)--The U.S. administration has demonstrated another contradiction between rhetoric and deed. Wasn't it this administration in particular that has been repeatedly charging the other states with an allegedly inefficient observance of the Vienna diplomatic convention of 1961, with abuse of the Helsinki accords. That is why their decision to limit drastically and in most cases to take fully away the diplomatic immunity of the members of the foreign embassies in the USA reminds us of that tale about the thief who ran shouting "hold the thief".

One needs no juridical education to realize immediately that the new discriminating bill completely contradicts the principles and norms of the contemporary international law and the general international practice.

For example, nearly two-thirds of the members of the diplomatic corps in the USA, including the missions with the United Nations, will be deprived of their immunity and the privileges they had according to the Vienna convention. New legal procedures for trial and prosecution against them will be introduced. Naturally this will cause serious friction between the diplomatic representations and the administration of the corresponding country and therefore between the corresponding states. It is more than obvious that this is but a political anachronism. And not an innocent one at that, but harmful to the cause of peace, to proliferation of detente in the sphere of contacts.

Such an unprecedented step in the world diplomatic practice will undoubtedly lead to counter-measures on the part of all other states. Naturally this raises the question will President Carter abide with the wishes and moods of the "patriotic" congressmen and senators who approved the bill. Otherwise he will have to veto it--the only way under the circumstances to avoid a 'diplomatic war' between the USA and the other countries in the world.

Apparently the anticommunist hysteria has turned the helm of the U.S. policy too far astray and now drives its ship straight onto the rocks of still more unrealistic and dangerous decisions. By the way, Washington eventually will be able soon to realize this.

PATRIARCH MAKSIM CHURCH DELEGATION VISITS WASHINGTON

AU231432Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] New York, 23 Sep BTA--The Bulgarian church delegation, headed by Patriarch Maksim, has had useful meetings and talks in Washington. Patriarch Maksim and the delegation visited the U.S. Congress where they had a cordial meeting with Senator John Glenn of Ohio. Talks with official American clergymen also took place.

During their stay in Washington the patriarch and the clergymen who accompany him were received by the U.S. under secretary of state, Mr George West. The meeting, which proceeded in a useful direction, was attended also by the Bulgarian ambassador to the USA, Mr Konstantin Grigorov.

Ambassador Grigorov gave a reception for Patriarch Maksim and the delegation headed by him. It was attended by senior leaders and officials of various churches, ecumenical leaders, representatives of the U.S. State Department, representatives of the local public and heads and members of diplomatic missions in Washington.

MORE ON VISIT OF SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION

Received by Husak

LD251958Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle received the official delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic led by its chairman, Mahmud Hadid. Also present were Alois Indra, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. In the course of friendly talk, Syrian-Czechoslovak relations were assessed and views exchanged about the possibility of their further all-round deepening. Attention was also paid during the reception to problems of topical foreign affairs and tribute was paid to the principled striving of the Syrian leadership for a united front of all peace-loving and progressive forces within the general struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, in connection with the achievement of the principles of peaceful coexistence and understanding among nations. The necessity of a just settlement in the Middle East was underlined.

Meets With Strougal

LD292126Y Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep, CETEKA--The Syrian parliamentary delegation, led by People's Council Chairman Mahmud Hadid, were received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today.

In a discussion of the international situation the premier appreciated Syria's clear position on a peaceful and just Middle East settlement. He pointed out that the Czechoslovak people are firmly on the side of the Arab countries which fight against Zionism and imperialism, for complete liberation of all the occupied Arab lands.

Lubomir Strougal and Mahmud Hadid paid great attention also to bilateral relations and expressed interest in the further intensification of economic cooperation on a long-term basis, which will enable Czechoslovakia to take a greater share in the further industrialization of Syria. It will also create the necessary conditions for mutually advantageous cooperation and specialization in production, and thus also for a faster growth of the volume of goods exchanges between the two countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS HUNGARIAN, OTHER MINISTERS AT UN

LD252204Y Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the 33rd UN General Assembly, met with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja at the UN headquarters today.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the present state of relations between the two fraternal socialist countries and discussed in detail the possibilities of their further development. Great attention was paid to coordinated steps in the United Nations and outside this organization in the positive solution of the topical problems of international life linked with the key issues of the strengthening of world peace, international security and cooperation among all states.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met today also with Canadian External Affairs Secretary Donald Jamieson. The ministers appreciated the favourable development of Czechoslovak-Canadian relations and called for their further extension. They pointed out the importance of mutually advantageous economic cooperation and mentioned the cellulose project as a great impulse for its development. They also reviewed problems of a broader international impact and spoke in favour of the further strengthening of detente. Bohuslav Chnoupek met also with Foreign Minister of Venezuela Simon Alberto Consalvi.

CTK REPORTS ARRIVAL OF NEW LEBANESE AMBASSADOR

LD251700Y Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 25 Sep 78 ID

[Text] Prague, 25 Sep, CETEKA--New Ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon to Czechoslovakia Jean Chubikian arrived here today.

MORE ON GENERAL DZUR'S RECENT OFFICIAL USSR VISIT

Awards USSR Military Academies

AU251240Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[Summary] Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, who is at present on an official visit in the USSR, on 21 September presented CSSR awards to three USSR military academies for their active assistance in preparing military cadres for the CSSR. At the ceremony in Leningrad, the Kalinin artillery academy and the rear and transport academy each received the Order of the Red Banner; the central artillery officers school received the Order of the Red Star.

Meets Kosygin, Receives Order

AU251305Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "A. Kosygin Received the CSSR Minister of National Defense"]

[Text] On Friday in the Kremlin, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, who is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union as the head of the Czechoslovak military delegation.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both representatives exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and other topical problems of mutual interest. It was stated with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the fraternal armies of the USSR and the CSSR has become an important factor in expanding bilateral cooperation and a great contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and the defense of peace and socialism.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, conferred the Order of the October Revolution on Army Gen Martin Dzur in the Kremlin on Friday.

V. Kuznetsov said: "With great satisfaction, I present you, a significant military, party and state official of the CSSR, the Order of the October Revolution. This order has been conferred on you for your merit in the joint struggle during World War II and for your great contribution to strengthening the combat alliance of the USSR and the CSSR armed forces in the postwar period." He then congratulated M. Dzur on the high decoration in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. He added that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev had also asked him to convey cordial congratulations and very best wishes. M. Dzur heartily expressed his thanks for the high decoration and stressed that he accepted the Order of the October Revolution as an expression of the sincere feelings of friendship by the Soviet Communists, Soviet people and the splendid armed forces of the USSR for our Communist Party and its Central Committee.

GUINEAN TRADE DELEGATION'S RECENT VISIT NOTED

AU251322Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Guinean Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] The Guinean delegation, led by Saikou Barry, minister of foreign commerce, visited Czechoslovakia on 16-21 September at the invitation of Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade. During its stay, it visited the 20th international engineering fair in Brno, where it conducted talks with representatives of the Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations Kovo, Motokov, Pragoinvest and Chirana. The Guinea delegation expressed its interest in a number of products displayed at the Brno fair, especially in medical equipment, agricultural machines, trucks, diesel aggregates and irrigation systems. The delegation also discussed the possibilities of further developing bilateral trade and economic cooperation, particularly in the production of agricultural machines and electrical installation materials. The results of the talks were set down in a memorandum, which was signed by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

JOSEF HAMAN SPEAKS AT PRAGUE PARTY MEETING

LD220232Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] A 2-day meeting of secretaries for industry of the regional and municipal committees of the CPCZ and the CPSL in Prague and Bratislava ended in Prague today. The meeting discussed the work of the party in fulfilling this year's plan and in preparing the 1979 plan. Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting about the party's safeguarding of tasks in industry, transport, the building industry and services. He paid great attention to the question of safeguarding the needs of the national economy and citizens for fuels and energy, and to the work of transport in the forthcoming autumn and winter period.

KAREL HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO TU OFFICIAL

LD250844Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Prague yesterday, Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, presented the Order of Labor to Rudolf Vesely, member of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the district trade union council in Rokycany.

This high state distinction has been conferred on him by the president of the republic in recognition of his longstanding party and trade union work on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Comrade Hoffmann also handed Rudolf Vesely a letter from the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council, which pays tribute to his distinguished and selfless work in building socialism.

SVESTKA ADDRESSES PRESS, RADIO TV CELEBRATIONS

LD242150Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] In the Prague Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation, the RUDE PRAVO festival--the culmination of this year's celebrations of the press, radio and television day in the capital--continued today.

Thousands of visitors in the Prague park of culture were addressed by Oldrich Svestka, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO.

We excerpt from his speech: [begin recording]

1978 is a year of successful work of millions of citizens. The targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are being successfully realized in all branches of the national economy. We are convinced that in the remaining part of the year we shall witness further honest work which will produce good fruits. Therefore, with the same determination which we apply to achieve further outstanding results, we combat various kinds of shortcomings, manifestations of dishonesty and irresponsibility, alibis, egoism and petit bourgeois attitudes. The struggle against negative phenomena is an inherent part of our nation-wide struggle for realization of the program set out by the 15th congress of our party.

It is not a case of blowing one's own trumpet when I say that our communication media contributed their share, and certainly not a small one, to the successfull realization of the tasks set out by the 15th party congress. Our voice, however, must become even more effective. The need to be more demanding and responsible applies to us, just as it does to society as a whole. The communication media must--more effectively than before--present examples of labor heroism and civic maturity to the public and must, through criticism, help to combat shortcomings. [end recording]

COLOTKA SPEAKS AT BRATISLAVA RAILROAD MEETING

LD252338Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of railroad workers day, railroad workers throughout the republic have been reflecting at their meetings today on the results of their work. A festive meeting of railroad workers--employees of Eastern Railway in Bratislava--was attended by a party and government delegation led by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. Also among the guests were delegations of railroad workers from the Lvov and Cracow regions.

In his speech, Comrade Colotka paid tribute to the working merits of railroad workers and underlined the important position of railway transport in the national economy. We know, Comrade Colotka said, that demands on rail transportation continually grow despite the fact that the share of highway transportation is increasing in the structure of transportation.

Despite this, railroads continue to play a decisive part in the transportation of bulk cargoes, especially coal, ores and building materials, as well as metallurgical and engineering products and other piece cargoes. Specialization and cooperation, Comrade Colotka went on to underline, both on the internal and international scale, also put greater demands on rail transportation. He reminded his audience that when we talk about the effectiveness of management and conscious discipline on the railroads, it is necessary that this also apply to construction organizations and engineering enterprises, which must discharge their duties toward rail transportation well and in good time and must particularly improve discipline in loading and unloading freight cars.

SHORTCOMINGS IN RAILROAD COAL TRANSPORTATION CITED

AU2512462 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 78 p 1 AU

["IS"-signed report: "The Railroad Workers' Demanding Tasks; a Considerable Volume of Transportation Up to the End of This Year; the Entry Into the Second Half Year Was Unsuccessful; Thousands of Railroad Cars for Coal"]

[Excerpts] Prague--On the occasion of the approaching railroad workers' day, a press conference was held at the premises of the CSSR Government Presidium's office, at which Comrade Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transportation, presented information on the results achieved by our railroad system.

The "blue army's" entry into the year was successful: In the first 6 months, goods transport increased by 3 million tons and loading by 3.5 million tons compared with the same period last year. However, toward the end of June certain difficulties in our railroads came again to the fore and deficits began accumulating in transport.

A considerable number of problems cropped up, primarily in coal transportation. During the past 8 months, the lag has reached more than 2 million tons, of which more than 1.3 million tons represents coal from the North Bohemian brown coal basin. However, the railroad workers are not the only ones to blame for this, since the shippers had refused loading space for the transportation of one million tons of coal which had not been extracted in time.

For these reasons, the coal pick-up transport is being shifted to the latter months of the year, when 14 million tons will have to be removed from the North Bohemian coal basin; 4 million tons from the Sokolov District; and almost 9 million tons from the Ostrava-Karvina mines. This means that it will be necessary to supply to the trans-loading stations in the North Bohemian region alone, more than 4,000 railroad car units daily; and 1,500 to the Sokolov coal basin and 3,500 to the Ostrava area. Although this will considerably complicate the situation on other railroad lines, coal transportation is understood to be the most important contemporary task and all local interests must be subordinated to it.

Many tasks have yet to be solved. The number of damaged railroad car units has increased to an unprecedented extent. In July, we had 12,000 of them, which represents 700 more unusable cars than in the same period last year. Likewise, those using the cars, are keeping them too long--for 37 percent of the total turnover time for the cars. This state of affairs can be improved only by making the loading and unloading run more smoothly, without stopping even on Saturdays or Sundays. In this connection, the minister mentioned, for example, the technical aspects of automatic operations and the unfulfilled pledges of producers of special railroad cars for transportation of goods. There is a particular lack of cars for coal transport.

MORE ON FISCHER ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK AT UN

Meets Waldheim

LD251944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York (ADN correspondent)--Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, head of the GDR delegation to the 33d UN General Assembly session, had a meeting today in New York with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. During the friendly meeting in the secretary general's offices, Oskar Fischer conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. These were reciprocated with thanks by Dr Kurt Waldheim. Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR will do everything at this General Assembly to make a constructive contribution toward solving the UN Organization's responsible tasks in maintaining and securing peace.

The UN secretary general paid tribute to the spirit of cooperation in which the GDR's representatives work in the organs of the world organization.

There was an exchange of views between the two politicians of the problems of the 33d General Assembly's agenda, including par icular issues that are important for the continuation of the international process of detente.

Dr Kurt Waldheim was pleased to accept an invitation from the GDR Government to make an official visit to the GDR during the coming year.

The UN Secretary general congratulated the GDR foreign minister once again on the successful conclusion of the first joint GDR-USSR space venture and showed his keen interest in the documentation, drawn up on this occasion, on the GDR's activities in the socialist countries' Intercosmos program.

Meets FRG Minister

LD252230Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2214 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a meeting this evening in New York with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to discuss the main issues of the 33d UNGA. The main topic of discussion was problems of continuing the process of detente in Europe.

Also present at the discussion were GDR Deputy Foreign Minister and permanent GDR representative at the United Nations Peter Florin, and FRG Ambassador at the United Nations Ruediger von Wechmar.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU252133Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] Malaysian Paramount Ruler Yahya Petra Ibni Sultan Ibrahim received Eberhard Feister, GDR ambassador to Malaysia, for the presentation of his credentials.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION STARTS TALKS IN TOKYO

LD251858Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo--Today, delegations from the National Executive of the FDGB and the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan (SOHYO) began talks in Tokyo. Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was earlier cordially welcomed by SOHYO Chairman Motofumi Makieda. The delegation leaders expressed their satisfaction at the successful cooperation between their organizations to date. Also taking part on the GDR side were Presidium members and secretaries of the FDGB National Executive Horst Beintze and Heinz Neukrantz; Wolfgang Muench, GDR charge d'affaires in Japan, also took part. Taking part on the Japanese side were Chiyuki Doko, director of the SOHYO International Relations Bureau, and other members of the staff.

During the talks, SOHYO Chairman Makieda told the FDGB delegation that his organization is proposing a trade union world disarmament conference. All trade unions, no matter which international organization they belong to, should attend. Harry Tisch supported the idea and agreed with those with whom he was talking that the struggle for disarmament and the banning of the neutron bomb, as well as of all mass annihilation weapons was one of the trade unions' prime tasks. The FDGB and the SOHYO consider the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament the task of all trade unions. During the meeting the heads of the delegations received detailed information on their organizations' current tasks. During the evening the SOHYO executive gave a reception for the GDR delegation. On Tuesday the delegation will visit one of the country's most modern steelworks near Tokyo.

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIA

LD252252Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1932 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--An agreement of support for the Ethiopian educational system by the GDR was signed today in Addis Ababa. In accordance with this, from October of this year 17 teachers from the GDR will help the east African country in training teachers, compiling textbooks and working out curricula. At the start of the 1979-1980 scholastic year, a further 30 experts from the GDR educational system will begin work in Ethiopia.

BERLIN SEMINAR ON LIBYAN REVOLUTION HELD 20 SEP

AU221840Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Scientific Seminar on the Libyan Revolution]

[Text] On the occasion of the Libyan national holiday, the GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Friendship Committee of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples and the International Relations Institute of the GDR Academy of State and Legal Sciences conducted a seminar in Potsdam on Wednesday. The Friendship Committee president, Prof Dr Joerg Vorholzer, and other prominent GDR scientists appreciated the gains and experiences achieved by the Libyan revolution in political, economic and intellectual-cultural fields.

Also participating in the seminar was a Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation led by Vice President Ali Fadil, head of the bureau of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and Ambassador M. Matmati. All participants assessed the seminar as an expression of the "successfully developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples which are jointly struggling for peace and social progress against the machinations of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and reaction," as Professor Vorholzer underscored.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PNA NEWS AGENCY

LD222006Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--ADN and the Philippines News Agency [PNA] signed an agreement in Berlin on Friday. It provides for the exchange of news and photos and also covers other areas of cooperation between the two agencies. The agreement was signed for ADN by its director general, Guenter Poetschke, and for PNA by the deputy director of the Bureau of National and Foreign Information in the Philippines Department of Public Information, Jose T. Macaspac Jr. After the signing, both sides expressed the wish that their cooperation should contribute to the further deepening of bilateral friendly relations.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD251904Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party (PSB) arrived today on a visit to the GDR. It is headed by Andre Cools, copresident of the PSB.

The Belgian guests were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member. Discussions between PSP and SED delegations began on the same day in the Central Committee building.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

Tisch Welcomes Cosmonauts

LD221724Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1003 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Pilot-Cosmonauts Col Sigmund Jaehn and Col Valeriy Bykovskiy on Friday morning visited the Funkwerk Koepenick. The two guests were given a warm welcome by the working people of the enterprise and FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch. Acting Works Manager Rudolf Rennert told both cosmonauts that the works exports quality goods to over 25 countries. At a meeting with working people of the enterprise, Harry Tisch conferred on the two pilot-cosmonauts the highest award of the FDGB, the Fritz-Heckert Medal in Gold.

Harry Tisch delcared that it was the way of workers to support events of historic significance through deeds of socialist production so that achievements of the past become the starting point for fresh successes. Innumerable collectives had been inspired by the scientific achievement of the cosmonauts to enter into fresh commitments for the strengthening of the GDR. "On the threshhold of the 30th year of the existence of our socialist state, this confirms us in the knowledge that the GDR will continue to march forward successfully on the basis of the decisions of the ninth congress, the program of the SED, in indestructible alliance with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

Earlier, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn talked to members of a brigade in the testing hall for commercial radio equipment. The youngsters asked for permission to give their collective the name of "Sigmund Jaehn." By signing the brigade diary, the GDR cosmonaut fulfilled their wish. A street on the GDR's biggest building site at Berlin-Marzahn was named this morning: "Allee der Kosmonatten." The ceremony took place in the presence of the two pilot-cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy.

Hager Presents Awards

LD221732Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--This afternoon the two pilot-cosmonauts and those accompanying them were guests of the GDR Academy of Sciences in Berlin. In the presence of Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committeee, the Academy President Prof Dr Hermann Klare, paid tribute to the successful flight and to the work of the Soyuz-31 and Salyut-6 crew. In the hall he presented research cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn and space ship commander Valeriy Bykovskiy with the Leibniz Medal, one of the highest awards of the GDR research center. Col Eberhard Koellner, Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov and the deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Vladlen Vereshchetin, were presented with the Leibniz Plaque made of Meissen porcelain.

Krenz Presents Medal

LD222100Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Honorary membership in the FDJ was conferred on the first GDR cosmonaut, Sigmund Jaehn, this evening. Together with Valeriy Bykovskiy and Eberhard Koellner, he was presented with the Artur-Becker Medal in Gold by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council. The presentation took place at the opening of a forum in the Berlin Friedrichstadt Palace, where the young people from Berlin eagerly talked to the cosmonauts. In the presence of Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Bezirk Executive, the cosmonaut heroes answered questions about their life, work and impressions on board the orbital complex.

Attend Youth Forum

LD230152Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1925 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--At a youth forum attended by 3000 girls and boys at the Berlin Friedrichstadt Palace, Valeriy Bykovskiy, Sigmund Jaehn, Lt Gen Shatakov, in charge of Soviet cosmonaut training, and other personalities tonight answered questions by the youngsters concerning life, work and impressions of the cosmonauts, as well as the further development of space research.

At the opening of the forum, Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, the GDR Youth Organization, conferred honorary membership of the GDJ on Sigmund Jaehn. Together with Valeriy Bykovskiy and Eberhard Koellner, he was presented with the Artur Becker Medal in Gold by Egon Krenz. Sigmund Jaehn presented to Konrad Naumann, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive of the SED, the pennant of the GDR which had orbited the earth on board the Salyut-6/Soyuz-31 orbital complex.

Krenz Attends Cosmonauts' Ball

LD270150Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2203 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] Berlin--Thousands of youngsters attended tonight the "Cosmonauts Ball for the Young" at the Palace of the Republic. Present at the ball were the cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy, as well as Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Committee.

Mueller Attends Rally

LD232336Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Frankfurt/Oder--Pilot-Cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy today visited the Neubrandenburg Bezirk. The climax of the visit was a rally held this afternoon in Anklam, which was attended by 30,000 workers. In the presence of Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Sigmund Jaehn presented Johannes Chemnitzer, first secretary of the Neubrandenburg Bezirk Executive of the SED, with the pennant of the city which the Intercosmos crew had taken with them in the orbital space station.

The GDR cosmonaut who, prior to the rally, had placed a bunch of flowers at the memorial to Otto Lilienthal, addressed the rally. He said: "Today's highly developed space technology would not exist without its pioneers. Otto Lilienthal was one of them, as were the Russian and Soviet scholars and research scientists Ziolkovskij, Shukovskiy and Korolev. The dreams of Otto Lilienthal, who saw flight as a means of travel, international understanding and sport, have today become reality in the form of a Soviet space station with international crews."

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES FUNDING OF RFE, RADIO LIBERTY

LD252330Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The question is constantly being asked whether the United States is trying to return to the cold war. Some measures, such as the granting of more millions of dollars to the anti-Soviet radio stations broadcasting anti-Soviet inflammatory propaganda suggest this, but another trend can also be observed in the United States. Arno Friedmann looks at the two trends in American policy:

White House policy is influenced both by hawks and doves--opponents and supporters of detente. Their influence on some of Washington's decisions can be seen clearly. There is no doubt as to who is behind the decision announced last week to increase expenditure for the slanderous activities of Radios Liberty and Free Europe. In the coming financial year, $88 million are to be given to the so-called Council for International Radio Broadcasting to which the two radio stations are pro forma responsible but which are in reality controlled by the CIA.

Compared with the last financial year, the expenditure for the radio stations is increasing by $19 million. A few days ago, the CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev mentioned in Baku, hostile propaganda campaigns and emphatically rejected all attempts to interfere in internal Soviet affairs and thus violate the Helsinki Final Act.

Two instruments against detente are these agent broadcasting stations, Radio Liberty and Free Europe, which came into being as children of the cold war and which want to revive this (?unhealthy) period of international relations. These inflammatory broadcasting stations are worth $88 million to the U.S. Congress--millions which are not just coming from any old place but which are being diverted from the taxes of U.S. citizens. One could first of all ask--do the Americans know what is happening to their money and finally--would they approve of such misuse? Of course, no one has been asked but there are clear indications as to whether the majority of ordinary Americans prefer confrontation or cooperation with the Soviet Union. As you know, work has been going on for years on a new U.S. Soviet agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. As Leonid Brezhnev said in his Baku speech, the distance separating the positions of the two sides is no longer very great and could certainly be overcome with good will. Naturally, the people who finance inflammatory radio stations are not interested in this but the ordinary American is, however. According to information from the well-known Harris Institute of Public Opinion research, 75 percent of all U.S. citizens are in favor of a new SALT agreement on arms limitation. Some 75 percent, this means that during the last 14 months there has been an increase of nine percent in spite of the loud and intensive flow of propaganda which has rained on U.S. citizens during this time. This is a clear answer. The ordinary citizen of the United States, too, is in favor of cooperation in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union's unchanged readiness to do this was stressed only on Friday by Leonid Brezhnev in Baku.

BRIEFS

SUPPLY TANKERS MODERNIZED--Rostock--GDR supply tankers in Rostock harbor now have modernized equipment for transferring fuel and lubricants to other vessels. The transfer of a full load of a 700-ton tanker now takes only 75 minutes, while it previously took 8 hours. GDR supply tankers with a load-carrying capacity of between 120 and 700 tons can transfer about 300 tons of fuel and lubricants per hour. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0844 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD]

GDR AID TO AFRICA--Willy Schlegel, secretary of the relevant government commission, has emphasized the GDR's important contribution to the UN international anti-apartheid year. He said that in the first 6 months of this year urgently required solidarity goods worth M40 million were sent to Africa alone. They included food, clothing and textiles. Since 1977, 350 wounded patriots from southern Africa had been treated in GDR hospitals. [Excerpts] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

AID TO MADAGASCAR--Tananarive--A GDR solidarity consignment for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has been handed over in Tananarive. The consignment, which has been paid for primarily with donations from the FDGB, is worth M700,000 and consists of cereals, baby food, textiles and other solidarity goods. The donations also include medical equipment for a hospital to be built in Antape provided by GDR churches. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD]

JSP DELEGATION--Berlin--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a study delegation of the Japan Socialist Party visited the GDR from 20-23 September. It was headed by Taro Yamaguchi, member of the JSP's Central Executive Committee and head of the Agriculture Department. The delegation was received for talks by Bruno Kiesler, member of the Central Committee and head of the Agriculture Department of the SED Central Committee, and Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk Executive. The delegation visited agricultural facilities and enterprises in Dresden Bezirk and familiarized itself with the development of socialist agriculture in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0750 GMT 2[illegible] Sep 78 LD]

SZEKER LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION

LD251646Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gyula Szeker has left for Ulaanbaatar. The deputy premier is to attend the CEMA Executive Council session in the Mongolian capital.

SANDOR HARMATI ADDRESSES PALESTINE FRIENDSHIP MEETING

ID260834Y Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep, MTI--"Hungary is ready to develop further its cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and is backing like before the Palestine people's just struggle and the right to national self-determination and to establish an independent and sovereign Palestine state, pointed out at a solidarity meeting held at Liliscsaba on Monday Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. Sandor Harmati spoke highly of the persistent and [word indistinct] fight waged for decades by which the Palestinian Arab people had with right attained the sympathy of the international [word indistinct] and the support by progressive forces. He welcomed the international diplomatic successes of the Palestine cause. In this context, the speaker recalled the recent visit to Budapest by Yasir 'Arafat when he spoke about the Camp David accords. He declared, among other things, that the above facts did not mean only some sort of new phase but a stage in realizing American plans concerning the Middle East and direct American military presence. Sandor Harmati referred to the fact that the bargaining in Camp David was a part of the international conspiracy devised by the United States and Israel, with the support of Arab reaction, in order to [word indistinct] the Palestine movement and the cause of Palestine.

"We are convinced", he said, "that the frustration of an imperialist plot against the Arab cause, the bringing about of a just and lasting peace at the Middle East as well as the ensurance of Palestine national rights call for all progressive Arab forces' unity with the socialist countries. Our Palestine friends have for long recognized this truth of international political life. In their struggle and political activity they are working for broadening cooperation and friendly relations with the socialist countries and with world's progressive, democratic forces."

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO CONGO

LD252014Y Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Gyorgy Misur, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the People's Republic of Congo, who is soon leaving for his post.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S VISIT TO NORWAY

LD211338Y Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["Communique on Frigyes Puja's Visit in Norway"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep, MTI--Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Norway between September 18 and 20 at the invitation of Knut Frydenlund, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway.

The Hungarian foreign minister was received by King Olav V, by Prime Minister Oddvar Nordli and by President of the Parliament Sven Stray. During his stay in Norway, Frigyes Puja visited Trondheim.

At the cordial talks the two foreign ministers thoroughly discussed the development of Hungarian-Norwegian relations, and timely issues of the international situation. They established that the fruitfully developing contacts of their countries serve well the interests of both peoples and the cause of European peace and security. The sides emphasized that over and above the achievements there are still possibilities open for deepening cooperation especially in the economic sphere. They expressed their firm intention to continue efforts in the interest of multilateral development of the contacts.

Among the timely issues of the world situation the two foreign ministers devoted special attention to detente, to European security and cooperation, effective disarmament and to the stand of Soviet-American relations.

The Hungarian-Norwegian foreign ministerial meeting has contributed to the development of bilateral ties and to the better knowledge of each other's stances concerning timely international questions. Frigyes Puja has invited Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund for an official visit to Hungary. The Norwegian foreign minister accepted the invitation with thanks.

MTI REPORTS OPENING OF BUDAPEST INTERNATIONAL FAIR

LD221644Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, 22 Sep, MTI--The autumn Budapest International Fair, fifth special exhibition of consumer goods, opened Friday. The inaugural function was attended by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Jozef Marjai and Gyula Szeker, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, several other members of the government, heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest, Hungarian and foreign exhibitors and businessmen.

Kadar, Officials Visit

LD251404Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited the Budapest International Fair this morning. He was accompanied on his tour around the fair by Antal Apro, Pal Losonczi, Dezso Nemes and Istvan Sarlos, members of the Politburo; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee; and Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee. The guests were received at the entrance of the fair by Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade, and Laszlo Foldes, managing director of Hungexpo. In Pavilion C they looked at vehicles. This was where the Soviet ambassador received the guests; he showed them around the Soviet exhibition. The visit to the fair, which lasted over 3 hours, is about to be concluded.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM JAPAN--The representatives of the Hungarian National Bank have signed an agreement in Tokyo concerning a loan of $200 million. The loan is provided by Japanese banks and financial institutions, part of which is in dollars for a period of 10 years, and part of which is in Yens for a period of 10 to 15 years, at rates of interest in line with current money market rates. The Hungarian National Bank will use the loan for investments to improve the production structure of the economy, as well as its ability to export. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD]

AUTHORITIES RELEASE FIVE DISSIDENTS AFTER D'ESTAING VISIT

AU251245Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Poland--After having been detained by police for 2 days, seven Polish reform critics were released last night by the authorities. (Kuron), head of the Committee for Social Self-Defense in Warsaw, and six sympathizers of this organization in Krakow, had been taken into custody on Friday, a few hours before the beginning of the visit to Poland of French President Giscard d'Estaing. Giscard and Polish party chief Gierek in a joint statement declared themselves in favor of the continuation of the policy of detente and for genuine disarmament. Both politicians emphasized that their talks took place in a climate of personal friendship and great trust. The French chief of state is now back in Paris.

TRYBUNA LUDU SAYS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS MAY PROVE BRITTLE

AU251555Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Editorial comment signed "M.B.": "Following the Camp David 'Summit'--Risky Agreement"]

[Text] The very fact that President Carter thought it necessary to dispatch Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on an "explanatory mission" with regard to the accords signed at Camp David a few days ago shows, observers maintain, that the success that had allegedly been achieved in the calm of the Presidential retreat not far from Washington is problematic to say the least.

As everyone knows, following long bargaining sessions attended by the leaders of Egypt and Israel and held under the auspices and active arbitration of the U.S. President, two accords were signed: 1) A Framework for Peace in the Middle East and 2) A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Israel and Egypt.

These accords state that Israel will withdraw occupation authorities from Gaza and the West Bank, retaining, however, military posts and military supervision there, and will negotiate with representatives from Egypt as well as from Jordan and the Palestinians (who were not asked for their agreement and views) the question of setting up self-government bodies composed of the Arab population. Setting up these bodies--not an easy task--is supposed to begin the so-called 5-year transition period during which negotiations will be held on the future of these occupied territories. This means that we still do not know what will happen.

At the same time, the Camp David accords envisage that within 3 months Egypt and Israel will sign a peace treaty, which will inaugurate a gradual withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai, the establishment of Israeli-Egyptian diplomatic relations and the opening of the Suez Canal to Israel. UN troops are to be stationed in border zones.

So far no Arab state has expressed its support for the Camp David accords and most of them have voiced definite dissatisfaction. This is because these states take the view that the Camp David accords, while specifically benefitting the participants in the "summit" (especially the United States), have not taken into account the interests of Syria--they have absolutely ignored the question of the occupied Golan Heights--and of Jordan and have completely sidestepped the existence of the PLO.

Criticism on the part of Saudi Arabia, which, being an ally of the United States, subsidizes the governments of Egypt and Jordan and claims the role of guardian of the Arab and Islamic traditions, is being regarded as especially important. Other states in the Middle East have also joined the protest against the Washington-sponsored attempt to achieve a separatist solution in the Middle East. A conference of the Arab countries to work out countermeasures has been called in Damascus.

In this situation, Vance's mission in Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia is questionable. On the other hand, following the initial enthusiasm of Camp David, the weak seams of the accords are now beginning to show. The interpretation of these accords is already different in the United States than it is in Israel, and different in Israel than it is in Egypt. The leaders, who not so long ago exchanged such tight embraces, are now accusing each other and laying bare disagreements. It is also common knowledge that without Jordan's and the PLO's participation, a tremendous part of these accords cannot be implemented. The question of where Jerusalem is to belong has not been mentioned. Judging by the documents, the question of the Palestinian people's right to their own state was not mentioned at all. This is why TASS leveled sharp and principled criticism against these separatist accords. The French Government expressed scepticism vis-a-vis the results of the "summit". Many commentators are also beginning to voice their doubts.

These doubts are rooted in the view that the Camp David accords may prove brittle. For example, as commentators in Paris have said, such international accords must be recognized as just by all sides concerned if they are to prove durable. This criterion has not been fulfilled. In this new situation it has again become obvious that only the convening of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, as was agreed upon a long time ago, could insure broad participation and feasible solutions.

Political circles in many countries are drawing attention to the fact that Washington wanted accords in which the USSR would not participate and which would help increase U.S. influence in the Middle East. This is why the U.S. press is writing about President Carter's "diplomatic victory" and is congratulating him on it.

Is this not too early? It goes without saying that peaceful reorientation in the Middle East and reconciliation between adversaries are most desirable, but everyone knows that such prospects are shaky if some states reach agreement at the cost of other states or if a small group of such states sign accords directed against other states that, after all, cannot be ignored.

SEJM FOREIGN TRADE COMMITTEE MEETING OF 21 SEP REPORTED

LD221640Y Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep, PAP--At its yesterday's session the Sejm Committee for Foreign Trade examined the activity of Polish joint-stock companies abroad and prospects of their development.

The deputies stated that the companies played a positive role in the promotion of Polish exports. By being the most essential part of the selling network of Polish-made goods abroad, they render maintenance and storage services, carry out marketing activity and provide their parent foreign trade enterprises with information concerning the market situation.

At present, there are 71 Polish trading [word indistinct] production companies in addition to 29 companies of a different character, four fishing ones among them.

Plans provide for merging some of the companies, where it is rational, and for establishing new ones on as yet unexplored markets.

It was emphasized that the development of the Polish sales network abroad through setting up companies with Polish capital corresponds to the needs of Poland's current foreign trade strategy. There is a need to increase the number of those companies which pave the way for the Polish export of goods and services abroad.

The Sejm committee stressed the need to pay more attention to organize companies of trading-production character, as well as fishing companies, and to make enterprises and industrial amalgamations contribute on a larger scale to the companies' stock.

PARTY SESSION DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF MARKET SUPPLIES

AU221403Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Current Problems of Market Supplies"]

[Text] On the initiative of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Consumption, a session was held on the premises of the PZPR Central Committee with the participation of representatives of the managements of the foreign trade enterprises responsible for importing goods for the market. The session, which was held on 19 September, was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, the leadership of the Polish Committee for Norms and Measures (PKNIM), the Ministry of Health and Social Care and the individual domestic trade organizations.

The session evaluated the present implementation of market goods imports, especially from the socialist countries. These imports, which account for over 8 percent of all market supplies, are a crucial element in money-market equilibrium and is the only source of domestic market supplies and their variety in many sectors. The session decided that intensifying efforts to accelerate market supplies in the fourth quarter is a very crucial task. Main efforts in this regard should be concentrated on implementing this year's supplies of farm and food articles to provide a better range of foodstuffs during the coming [Christmas] festival.

The session stressed the need to further stimulate activity in favor of making contracts for supplies of durables in accordance with the annual trade protocols, especially those signed with our socialist partners. The present results of these contracts are not fully satisfactory.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE VIEWS DEFECTS OF DOMESTIC TRADE

AU221925Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "(J.S.)": "The Other Aspect"]

[Text] Undoubtedly trade is the most critical sector of services. Every false step and every shortcoming in trade is immediately noticed by the public, which becomes irritated and prone to rush into generalizations. This is one of the reasons why, generally speaking, our opinion of trade is not flattering.

For the sake of justice, we must state that we are often critical of trade for those sins for which the tradespeople are not responsible. The catalog of trade's so-called objective difficulties is rather long. For example: The unsatisfactory quantitative and qualitative supplies from industry, the lack of suitable shopping premises, neglected base facilities and the shortage of shop assistants.

The Politburo recently discussed these and other defects of trade and recommended an entire range of measures to visibly improve the situation, above all by modernizing this sector of service. The point is that these must be extensive, long-term and comprehensive measures and not temporary remedies. What must be done is to improve the trade network so as to meet the needs of the people, to enable tradespeople to have more influence with producers and to tie wages not only to the profit and losses of the enterprises but also to the quality of service.

The politburo has made the competent bodies of central and local administrations responsible for adopting and implementing relevant decisions in this connection. Now the point is that this responsibility must be put into effect, because this is the first condition for society to be able to see tangible improvements in the execution of trade.

This is the first but not the only condition, however. Not all defects of trade can be attributed to objective considerations, since many of them are rooted in the attitudes of our tradespeople--in their attitude toward their duties and toward the customers. If we went to the trouble of clipping and collecting the complaints against trade published in our daily press, we could make a rather thick sheaf of them every day. Although we are not so much interested in the complaints of the people that they are unable to buy this or that, we are interested above all in the treatment meted out to them by tradespeople--slighting and imperious treatment, one that makes it only too plain that the shop is not for the customer but the customer for the shop.

Much bad blood also is created by such aspects as sales of more valuable goods being made from under the counter; disrespect for or even, at times, complete ignorance of the regulations relating to complaints; the defective organization of work in shops, as a result of which some shop assistants twiddle their thumbs, waiting for customers, while others cannot cope with the long lines in front of their shops; and the always unexpected transfers of shops from one branch to another or excluding them from sales for a certain period of time.

No directives or decisions from above will ever remove these defects. Their elimination is the internal task of trade, which definitely should devote to it more attention than is being done at present.

This will not be easy. The state of affairs in which supply, generally speaking, is still unable to keep abreast of demand and in which shop assistants decide who should buy the more attractive goods that are in short supply in the market to meet everyone's needs, encourages beyond any doubt the rise of such negative attitudes among tradespeople and often provides opportunities for abuse. However, just this situation is responsible for the fact that each case in which trade tries to exploit this situation provokes society's protest and negative opinion.

This is why trade management always must see to it that the cadres it supervises raise their ethical standards, that internal control checks are more reliable and that the assistance, advice and experience of the shop self-government groups, which in many cases exist merely on paper, are used to a greater extent than at present.

This is just the other aspect of the activities aimed at improving trade, activities that should be pursued together with the implementation of the Politburo's instructions in this regard.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS WITH POZNAN AUTHORITIES

LD230134Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The government Presidium at a meeting today attended by political and administrative authorities of Poznan Voivodship assessed the implementation of this year's tasks in the region. It has been ascertained that further beneficial changes in all fields of socioeconomic development are taking place in Poznan Voivodship this year.

Planned tasks in industrial production have been implemented with excess, further visible progress has been noted in agriculture, the procurement of basic farm products is running smoothly, further improvement has been noted in the operation of commerce and service centers. The activity of Poznan Voivodship inhabitants has been expressed among other things in social deeds, particularly in cleaning towns, estates and villages. Increasingly improving work by basic branches of state administration, including the growing participation of town and village executive officers in the organization and direction of economic activity, has also contributed to good results. The government Presidium indicated questions the solution of which should aid the full implementation of tasks of the Poznan Voivodship, and thus to improve conditions for further development of the city of Poznan and Poznan Voivodship.

The need has been indicated to improve regional administration and services for citizens. Further efforts for the improvement of economic indices in all branches of the economy and better financial and budgetary results are of great importance.

Next on the agenda, the government Presidium assessed the state of implementation of agricultural investments in socialized economy. According to evidence submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the advancement of the annual plan is basically correct, despite considerable variation in individual voivodships. Along with the investment plan, which was approved by this year's national socioeconomic plan, the program of adaptation and modernization of farm buildings is being implemented for the needs of animal production and fodder economy, bringing on all expected results.

Difficulties caused by excessive rain in the implementation of tasks connected with amelioration and the construction of water reservoirs, are being gradually overcome.

The government Presidium has instructed the Ministry of Agriculture, and its cooperative organizations, to improve investment processes. The development of breeding and fodder projects and also housing construction have been considered priority tasks. Additional resources have been envisioned for the intensification of adaptation and modernization work in stock breeding projects.

The government Presidium has adopted a resolution concerning periods of work, and other periods, eligible for jubilee prizes and the principles of calculation and payment of prizes by simplifying and streamlining regulations. The resolution says, among other things, that periods of employment by enterprises where jubilee prizes are paid will be included regardless of the length of interruption in employment. [words indistinct]. The new regulations will come into force on 1 January 1980.

The government Presidium adopted a decision regulating the rights and duties of customs functionaries. An increase in the turnover in foreign trade and the considerable development of tourism, have brought great changes in the working conditions of customs and thus considerably increased its obligations. The new decision aims at the stabilization of customs cadre and further increase in its qualifications. Proper recompensations have been introduced for increased requirements and additional duty.

JABLONSKI COMMENTS ON IMPROVING PARTY TRAINING WORK

AU2218277Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the State Council, at the 20 September inauguration of the party training year in Poznan]

[Text] H. Jablonski devoted his speech to the role of party training in the face of the current problems of the country's development. The dynamic character of all the changes we can witness in the country, he said, is closely tied up with the level of citizen political awareness and is determined by the people's attitudes, by the general moral standards of society and by the motives guiding our citizens in their public and private lives as well as in their communities and families.

While consistently implementing the strategy mapped out by the seventh and eighth PZPR congresses, we must not forget that each party member must not only satisfy the criteria of the builders of socialism, but also act as a factor in mobilizing the entire society's energy. Fulfilling this ever topical duty is of particular significance in periods calling for increased social efforts, for implementing difficult tasks necessary for social progress and for overcoming increased obstacles along the appointed road.

This is why party members are now facing the great task of explaining the complicated problems connected with the county's development and of telling the people that the implementation of the party general line is one of the sources of our success and that the consistency of this implementation is the basic guarantee that we can achieve our aims. At the same time, we must muster all our energy to counter all hostile efforts, both domestic and external, and unmask the hostile propaganda trying to undermine the unity of our people.

It is impossible to do this without asking our aktivs with the necessary knowledge and the knowledge of the theory of Marxism-Leninism--without a knowledge of history, without a clear knowledge of the balance of power in the international arena, especially a knowledge of the substance and form assumed by the two opposing systems in their struggle for their view of the world, and without a penetrating knowledge of the party's program and action principles. This is precisely what party training is. Among other things, party training is supposed to help extend the platform of discussions with the working people and to develop and improve it within and outside the party. Instructors and all party aktivs should use for this purpose all forms of training work and the meetings with party members and industrial work forces.

To be successful in this work, H. Jablonski said, we must perform in an examplary manner and display ideological enthusiasm, knowledge, courage in opposing hostile views, patience and, especially modesty. We must never try to belittle other people. We must show respect for anyone who wants to listen to the party's voice, because this is the basic condition for attracting and activating those citizens who perhaps are still unable to understand us, but who may and should become our allies in our common cause. This is what their own best conceived social interests demand and, provided we can acquit ourselves in our work, they will join our ranks in creative efforts to Poland.

Our people's love for the fatherland--they have given many proofs of this throughout our history--can help us greatly in this task. In order to use these enormous ideoeducational resources, rooted in our historical traditions, for the benefit of our people and our state, we must correctly foster a just national pride by the most extensive sections of our people with regard to our distant and more recent past; we must disclose the reasons for our victories and many defeats in our history and explain why the taking over of the national banner by the working class was an expression of the law of the development of our historical process. We must explain why it was that patriotism and socialism had to unite in an indivisible whole and why he who tries to disrupt this unity strikes at the most vital interests of our entire ethnic community and, consciously or not, strikes at our independence and at our fatherland's development prospects.

Our sense of responsibility for Poland, for its present and future and for our own work--the work of those who have joined the party, not to reap any privileges, but to assume greater duties and to compete for the honor of leading in sensible efforts devoted to the most noble ideals of mankind--must be the guiding idea of the whole system of party training, regardless of its individual subjects and immediate concerns.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER--Bo Turesson, Swedish minister of communications, who visited Poland from 18-20 September at the invitation of Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, Polish minister of communications, had talks on the achievements and further development of Polish-Swedish transportation cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation in the sector of railroads, motorized traffic and road engineering. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

BANK OF ENGLAND GOVERNOR--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received on 15 September, Bank of England Governor Gordon Richardson and discussed with him further Polish-British economic and financial cooperation. Witold Bien, chairman of the Polish National Bank, was present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

CAZACU RECEIVES PRC FOREIGN RELATIONS OFFICIAL

AU222028Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep, AGERPRES--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 22 the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China, led by Chang Tzu-hsien, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Section of the CC of the Communist Party of China, who paid a friendly and fact-finding visit to Romania, over September 7-22, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 22 SEP

AU222029Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, led by Minister Chang Ching-fu, arrived in Bucharest on September 22, on a documentary visit and exchange of experience in Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Finance.

The same day, talks began at the Ministry of Finance. Problems concerning the further development of the collaboration between the two countries in the financial-banking domain were discussed.

RCP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG PARTY FIGURES

AU231510Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee, conducted talks at the end of its visit to Luxembourg with Comrade (Rene) Dominique Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party [LCP], and with members of the party's Executive Committee. The two sides informed each other of the activity and current concerns of the RCP and the LCP and expressed satisfaction with the good relations between the two parties and the desire to continue to expand and deepen them in the interests of developing relations between the two countries and the cause of peace and international cooperation. The talks took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere of friendship.

During its visit, the RCP delegation also met with the president of the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party, Lydie Schmidt, and with other members of this party's leadership and had talks with the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Rene van den Bulck, with the secretary general of the Luxembourg Democratic Party, (Colette Fresh), as well as with the president of the Christian Social Party, Jacques Santer.

BOBU RECEIVES GDR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

AU231410Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council, today received the delegation of the GDR Supreme Court led by Dr Heinrich Toeplitz which is visiting our country. During the meeting, the two sides stressed aspects of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the GDR, as well as the contribution made by mutual visits of delegations to strengthening and developing these relations.

DPRK ARMY DELEGATION DEPARTS BUCHAREST 20 SEP

AU251138Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Text] The delegation of political aktivists of the Korean People's Army led by Army Gen So Chol, director of the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army, who had paid a visit to our country, left Bucharest on Wednesday night.

On their departure from Otopeni Airport the Korean guests were seen off by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the RCP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the army; Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; generals and high ranking officers. Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to our country, Lt Col (Pak Zi Sak), military, air and naval attache, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

NEW SCHOOL YEAR OPENS AT MILITARY ACADEMY, SCHOOLS

AU251115Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Excerpt] The new school year opened today at the Military Academy and in the military schools of the army. The festivities were attended by members of the Higher Council of the Ministry of National Defense, representatives of local party-state bodies, members of the Patriotic Guards and paramilitary youth units, and Pioneers. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, participants in the ceremony at the Military Academy sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

MEETING ON BALKAN ECOLOGICAL MATTERS HELD

AU222049Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep, AGERPRES--On September 22 [words indistinct] the Bucharest proceedings of the subregional experts' meeting on "Protection of the Environment and the Preservation of the Natural Biological Ambience in the Balkan Countries", where biologists, ecologists and hydrologists from Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Romania debated papers and lectures on ensuring a maintained ecological balance in the Balkan mountainous areas, on the elaboration of a methodology for the classification of the eco-systems and on the examination of the present stage of development of the resources of the biosphere.

The meeting adopted documents and recommendations aiming at the Balkan cooperation in ecological research in problems aiming at the preservation of the genetic stock, of the flora and fauna, the development of new reservations, people's education in the spirit of protecting the environment, training cadres for managing and developing the reserves of the biosphere. At the same time Balkan meetings of this kind were recommended to be held every two years, the next in Greece.

DETAILS GIVEN ON SULINA OPEN PORT FREE TRADE ZONE

AU251025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep, AGERPRES--A decree recently adopted by the State Council of Romania stipulates the institution of the open port of Sulina. Arranged at the initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu and conceived in a broad perspective of development, the open port of Sulina is an important objective fitting within the set of measures established by the RCP and the Romanian state on the line of enlarging and modernizing the whole system of port exploitation, of enlarging the sea and river traffic, with a view to intensifying Romania's participation in the world circuit of merchandise, of providing most favourable conditions for the harmonious development of all countries and localities of the country.

A Romanian settlement with a population of some 5,000 having a proper technico-material basis, Sulina is a port in the east of the country, at the merger of the Danube with the Black Sea, which makes it an important zone of international maritime and river traffic.

The recent decree, which provides for the institution of the statute of open port throughout the town of Sulina, within its present boundaries, provides new details, as compared to a previous similar decree--now abrogated--which had statuted an open "zone" in the port of Sulina, with limited location and area. Giving expression to the principle of non-discrimination, of applying the instituted regime under conditions of full equality vis-a-vis all states, the decree stipulates that admitted to the Sulina open port area the transport means and goods from all the over 140 countries with which Romania has trade relations, irrespective of the country of origin or destination of the goods; they being exempted from custom duties, fiscal dues and taxes, except when they enter the customs subject territory of Romania. Excepted are also the commodities whose import to the Romanian territory is prohibited according to the law or to international conventions Romania is a party to. The derogation regime applies therefore only to the regulations in the customs and fiscal domain, since the fact is considered that in the open port, which is part and parcel of the state territory, the Romanian legislation is applied in all the other domains, under the selfsame conditions as in any other part of the territory. Thus, any infringement in the zone is subject to Romanian peral law. The entry or exit of the ships in the zone is subordinated to Romanian navigation rules, just as the observance is compulsory of the Romanian regulations in the sanitary, phytosanitary or sanitary-veterinary domains. As a matter of fact, the interdiction on allowing to open places or zones certain commodities or the restrictions on introducing them find justification in the protection of the general interests of the states, of a moral, health, security nature, and of any other public interest which accords with the relevant international procedures.

Further details of the decree cover the wide range of activities allowed in the Sulina open port, of both commercial and industrial nature. For these activities, it is stipulated that the foreign economic firms and organizations can cooperate with specialized Romanian economic organizations, inclusive of the foundation of joint commercial, production and marketing companies. Likewise, representations of Romanian and foreign economic firms and organizations can be set up in the Sulina open port. Some merchandise brought to the Sulina open port can be put on sale in the zone, through the detail sale units, with payment for them in free (?convertible) currency.

A series of provisions of the decree refer to the foundation of the specialized foreign trade enterprise administration of Sulina open port, with harbour authority for the Sulina free port, an administration [word indistinct] to work upon the principle of economic and financial self-administration, with juristic personality. Its main attributions are, as specified in the decree, harbour services and international merchandise shipment, brokerage and bunkering for the foreign ships and crews, foreign trade operations and authorization of allowed activities in the open port, carrying through and coordination of investments actions, authorization of joint companies, foundation as also of other forms of cooperation with foreign partners in the open port, etc.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

AU241905Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo yesterday received the delegation of the Romanian Journalists Council led by Ion Cumpanascu, deputy chairman of the council and director general of AGERPRES.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ADDRESSES 33d UNGA SESSION

LD251550Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Yugoslavia today advocated new incentives for relaxation of tension in the world, especially in relations between the great powers. It calls for "The mobilization of positive trends toward detente," in the conviction that without this there can be no realistic conditions for the elimination of the primary hotbeds of crisis in the world.

Expounding upon these viewpoints to participants of the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, emphasized at the same time that detente, however important relations between the great powers might be, must not be directed toward agreement between blocs. Detente must become universal, must encompass all regions and all aspects of international life, with the active and equal participation and responsibility of all members of the world community.

In the speech which Federal Secretary Vrhovec delivered today in the international assembly on the first day of general debate, the vision and essence of nonalined policy, particularly in the light of the recent ministerial meeting in Belgrade, was put forward.

Josip Vrhovec spoke about the independent and nonbloc orientation of nonalined policy as a world factor, which is committed to struggle for new international relations. This policy is realistic and is the only possible alternative to the existing system of privilege, monopolies and dependence, he said: Vrhovec also stated that the Belgrade conference decisively rejected all attempts to divide the nonalined countries on political, ideological and other bases.

In his speech, the federal secretary for foreign affairs said:

On the agenda for our assembly session are important questions relating to international peace and security, as well as questions linked with long-term problems of the development of the world in which we live. However, regular sessions offer us the opportunity to increase and stimulate our associated efforts to settle, in a more decisive way, the problems which face us.

This is all the more important as our session is being held at a time when the general crisis in the existing system of political and economic relations is becoming more profound, at a time when the process of halting the undiminished arms race is stagnating and when existing hotbeds of crisis are further deteriorating and tendencies for new forms of domination and interference in internal affairs of independent states are increasing.

But what gives us hope and conviction that this chapter of current times may be successfully overcome is the incomparably increased determination of peoples and countries to struggle for their independence and free development and to contribute toward building a new system of international relations based on freedom, equality, interdependence and justice. Inspired by these noble aims, the nonalined countries, which form the greater part of the membership of the world organization, gathered this summer at their ministerial conference in Belgrade, the capital of my country, to render their voices even more powerful and their action in the realization of these goals even more decisive.

The Belgrade conference attracted the attention of the world public precisely because it consolidated and further applied all the basic principles, the role and orientation of nonalined policy as an independent, nonbloc world factor, committed to struggle for new international relations.

Taking these as the points of departure, the conference adopted standpoints on all important and topical questions of contemporary and international relations. It stressed the importance of the nonalined countries' activity within the framework of the United Nations and their readiness to cooperate with all those who strive toward general application of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, particularly with other developing countries.

The conference also decisively rejected all attempts to divide the nonalined countries on political, ideological and other bases. It adopted certain recommendations for peaceful settlement of disputes between individual nonalined countries and adopted a platform for the forthcoming important meetings of nonalined countries, including the summit conference.

The final acts of the conference have been circulated as General Assembly documents, and we hope that these will be studied with the attention they deserve.

Opening the conference, President Tito warned that "For many years there has been talk of world stability, which can only be founded on a balance of force and fear, on bloc agreements. But at the same time, we have witnessed constant instability manifested in these very prerequisites."

This prompted us to seek and build another logic for approaching the realities of our world, which has been found in nonalined policy. This policy "found its expression in such a moral and political force that it has been able to bring positive elements of stability into a restless and troubled world."

For this very reason, it has been able to constitute itself as a realistic and, truly, the only possible alternative to the existing system of privilege, monopolies and dependence.

This was even more forcefully confirmed at the Belgrade conference, in the appraisal that the struggle against the old and new evils of our world, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against all forms of foreign domination and interference, the struggle against political and economic hegemonism and all forms of subjugation may be waged at the same time as the struggle to realize a different vision of the world, in which life will not be based on bloc division, not even were it possible to realize the so-called equilibrium of bloc forces and interests.

This relates primarily to our concept of the nature and content of detente, of the process of relaxation of tension in the world, to which we attribute great significance.

Detente is today in a serious state of stagnation, particularly in relations between the great powers, and is plagued by some new cold war elements. We must determine ways to set its positive trends in motion, for without it there are no realistic preconditions for eliminating the primary hotbeds of crisis in the world.

At the same time, we are aware of the fact that no matter how important relations between the great powers are, detente must not be oriented purely on agreement between blocs and on their mutual coexistence.

Detente must become universal, must encompass all regions and all aspects of international life--it must not represent a conservation of the existing dependencies and status quo, but must be a means of moving toward peace, independence and social progress, with the active and equal participation and responsibility of all members of the world community.

By its efforts and definitions, our organization can give a major stimulus to such an orientation of detente.

Within the framework of the broad topics on the agenda of our session, my delegation believes that we should devote our particular attention at this moment to action for the final elimination of colonialism in all parts of the world.

This is a question of an anachronism of the past which is spasmodically sustained thanks unfortunately, to the still existent strategic needs of the blocs and to the selfish interests of international monopolies which are linked to the outmoded regimes in southern Africa.

The racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia are conscious of this situation and therefore abuse the world organization's insufficient determination to adopt necessary decisions and in carrying out existing ones.

The case of Namibia is an edifying example for all of us. Just when steps along a positive path which could lead to true settlement had been made, thanks to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and the solidarity of the international community, a new obstruction was made by the South African racist government, with the intention of pushing everything back.

My delegation wishes to warn this assembly that such obstructions--accompanied by the committing of brutal crimes and genocide against the African population and by the undertaking of aggressive actions against sovereign African states, particularly the frontline states, on the part of the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia--will continue in future, until such time as the world community and our organization implements more consistently and more decisively the necessary measures against these regimes.

Racism and apartheid have been condemned by the United Nations as a crime against mankind and as a threat to peace and security in the world, nevertheless, the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa and economic and other sanctions against Rhodesia are, unfortunately, not consistently implemented by all.

We should once again ratify our clearly established policies, express our full support and assistance to the peoples fighting for the destruction of these racist regimes and for their national liberation. We must give full support to and recognize all legitimate rights of the liberation movements of SWAPO in Namibia and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe. Without the participation of SWAPO and the Patriotic Front, there can be no just and lasting realization of independence and transfer of power to the African majority.

We particularly believe that the envisioned plan for Namibia, including sending UN peace forces with the aim of insuring a peaceful and just process of attaining independence, should be immediately and decisively brought to its conclusion.

My government is prepared to offer its full support in the firm conviction that this is a positive step toward the final liquidation of racism and apartheid in both South Africa and Rhodesia, toward the achievement of independence by the Zimbabwe people and the assurance of stability and peace in this troubled territory of the African Continent.

We dare not shut our eyes to the fact that the African countries justly see, in the toleration of impudent challenges and maneuvers of the racist regimes, new neocolonialist aspirations and tendencies toward recolonization of individual African regions.

Nonsettlement of these and other hotbeds of crisis in Africa will lead to new serious disruptions in international relations, will offer new scope for competition and conflict among foreign interests and for confrontations. For this reason, we assessed the role of the Organization of African Unity in African affairs as very significant for which this organization deserves the full support of the United Nations.

The Middle East crisis is also one of the most dangerous hotbeds of potential world conflict.

This is primarily a consequence of the stubborn continuation of Israel's aggressive policy against neighboring Arab countries, the negation of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the refusal to implement the corresponding Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

Aware of the difficulty of the problems confronting us there, and of the need to do everything possible to prevent this dangerous crisis situation from further deteriorating and to find paths which might lead to a just and peaceful settlement, we wish to welcome and support any efforts which genuinely strive toward these aims.

However, at the same time, we must be completely realistic in reviewing all elements of the existing crisis and must attentively assess which of our steps bring us closer and which possibly farther from a long lasting, just and peaceful settlement. All peace initiatives must, according to our deep conviction, bear this in mind and must be evaluated from precisely this point of view.

In the overall conception of the word and spirit of the resolutions adopted in the United Nations, and in the standpoints established at a number of nonalined countries' conferences, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis must contain three basic principles: Firstly, complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; secondly, realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and creation of their own independent state, and acceptance of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and thirdly, the right of all countries and peoples of this territory to security and independent development. We believe that only steps in line with the aforementioned principles and directed toward their complete realization can bring a complete, permanent and peaceful settlement to the crisis and guarantee peace and stability in that territory.

I should also like to note our thoughts and orientation regarding the Cyprus crisis and the Korean question. The continuation of the Cyprus crisis, which limits the right of an independent country to full sovereignty, brings to mind the existence of continual danger to peace in this part of the world. We are sure that a way out may be found through a consistent and all-embracing realization of General Assembly Resolution No 3212, which contains all necessary elements and measures for the settlement of this crisis.

We believe that this must be approached by withholding from actions denoting external interference and pressure, and by constructive dialog between the two communities, particularly with the United Nations playing a more active role in implementing this resolution.

We must not forget for one moment that the continued division of Korea is one of the potential sources of widespread international conflicts. We must therefore offer clear and constant support to the justified desires of the Korean people for peaceful reunification, without outside interference, and in this sense we must welcome concrete and constructive steps, on the part of the DPRK, which lead toward this goal.

One of the most important questions of the life of the world community is the problem of disarmament. This we discussed in detail at the recent UN General Assembly special session, which came about at the initiative of the nonalined countries.

Although our optimism cannot be linked to the results of this session to too great an extent, we are nevertheless convinced that it is quite realistic to consider this session an important one. For it expressed our organization's definitive orientation for continuing its immediate and active involvement in this question. That which we adopted there represents a good starting point for our further efforts in this sphere. This relates primarily to the general principles, which point to the primary responsibility and central role of the United Nations.

Of great importance is the decision on reaffirmation of the inalienable right of all states, without discrimination, to add, improve and use nuclear technology for peaceful means aimed toward their own economic and social development. This decision is all the more important because tendencies are still considerably in evidence for conservation of the existing nuclear monopoly. Reconcialiation with strengthening such a monopoly would lead to deepening the already dangerous abyss between the most highly developed and developing countries, which would have as its consequence an increase in technological colonialism, a creation of new bases for instability in our world and the birth of new, dangerous shocks in international relations.

It is important now that we should carry through the decisions we have adopted as effectively as possible, and that the organisms that we have formed should come to life and should begin to actively function as soon as possible. The special session did not succeed in finding a positive settlement for a number of key problems, such as banning use of nuclear arms or offering guarantees to countries which renounced these weapons to the effect that they would not be used against them. We believe that without this obligation an agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear arms cannot answer the role intended for it. Also left as open questions were the liquidation of foreign military bases, and the concrete introduction of zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world. And, to us, the most important thing seems to be that the efforts of the world organization in this sphere should move toward bridging current tendencies in negotiations leading toward balanced armament, so that the real process of disarmament may finally begin.

Concerning the zones of peace and cooperation, upon which only initial recommendations have been made, owing to existing bloc opposition, it is our conviction that these should relate as a whole to the Mediterranean territory too, as advocated by the majority of Mediterranean countries. These zones should serve as the basis for future efforts by the Mediterranean countries and for their willingness, in the spirit of the conclusions of the European conference on security and cooperation, to insure stable peace, security and progress to the Mediterranean, by means of equal cooperation among all countries of the area.

Within the framework of our efforts to strengthen security in the world, we attribute great importance to furthering trust between peoples and states. This can be done in various ways: By creating zones of peace and cooperation, nonnuclear zones, by refraining from military meneuvers on borders and from using this as a means of exerting pressure on other countries, by banning terrorist organizations and their activities against other countries, by refraining from hostile propaganda and so forth.

Terrorism is a form of international crime directly aimed against the independent, free and peaceful life of peoples and countries. It is a form of indirect aggression and an instrument of destabilization of internal systems of sovereign states, with the aim of foisting the ideopolitical systems of others upon them and destroying these countries' independence.

We are convinced that all members of the world community must bear equal responsibility for decisive and permanent struggle against this crime.

We particularly wish to warn of the danger of so-called double standards in the approach to terrorism, by which one type of terrorism is treated as a crime and another as a type of political opposition; there are even attempts to discredit a national liberation struggle against foreign domination as terrorism. It is clear that behind such attitudes there stand exclusive ideological criteria and outmoded remnants of cold war conceptions of two worlds, or the attempt to preserve colonial relations.

Precisely because of the existence of such double standards toward terrorist groups, we wish to mention that the convention's proposal on banning the taking of hostages, which is at present before the General Assembly, should be understood as a readiness to judge, according to uniform criteria, all actions of international terrorism, and to struggle against them in an equally decisive manner.

Allow me, Mr Chairman, to point out the standpoints recently adopted by the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade regarding one question important for the world community--the question of human freedoms--about which deep controversies have arisen, (?and around which), unfortunately, manipulations are often carried out, inspired by various ideological concepts.

Taking the principles of the UN Charter and the General Universal Declaration on Human Rights as the starting point, the conference stressed that the question of human rights cannot be separated from its national, economic and social context. This standpoint is inspired by the conviction that the liberty of the individual is inseparable from the rights of the people and that the rights and basic liberties of the individual and the people are inalienable.

Only on this basis can the rights of man and the people, their free and all-round development truly progress, and this must be an integral part of the people's political and economic emancipation and of the struggle for democratization of international relations.

My country allots a very elevated place to the question of human rights, in the deepest conviction that political systems must serve man, and not the other way around.

We therefore wish to again recall the importance of the elaboration and adoption of the nonalined countries' initiative for an integral and all-embracing approach to human rights.

In this connection, we attribute particular attention to that standpoint in the nonalined countries' declaration which speaks of the need for consistent respect of the rights of national and religious minorities. In realization of the rights of minorities, we see the responsibility of the majority nation primarily, for it is hard to conceive of true liberty of the majority nation, if it has not guaranteed that same freedom to the national minority.

This is, for my country, a very important question of principle, both because of the federal, multinational character of our community, in which all nations and all nationalities have the best possible and equal conditions for free national development, and because of our conviction that national minorities, if they enjoy all necessary rights, can be one of the firmest bridges to link and create trust between peoples and countries.

I am sure that it is not necessary to demonstrate what uncertainties are born of stubborn attempts to maintain the old, privileged relations of inequality and exploitation in the system of international economic relations.

This system is in an absolute crisis and we are at the same time witnessing complete stagnation in negotiations on certain problems, the solution of which would insure a radical and essential change in world economic relations.

It seems to us that, owing to selfishness and unwillingness to understand the profundity of the problem, a bridge of true dialog has still not been constructed between the most developed countries and the developing countries, which has resulted in no progress on any vital question.

Because of such obstruction, the committee on the new international economic order completed its year's work in total failure. It is impossible to accept the thesis that the reason for this lies in differences in interpretation of the nature and scope of its mandate.

The least we could do, faced with this crisis situation, is to create, by joint efforts at this session, conditions for the normal functioning of the committee on the new international economic order within the framework of the established mandate. We believe that the committee could reconvene as soon as the first of next year, in order to make its concrete contribution to negotiations on the most important questions in progress, and in this way to insure a favorable political atmosphere for preparation of a new international development strategy and for successful conclusion of UNCTAD, and the UN conference on science and technology for development.

The establishment of a new internal economic order is becoming a primary task of the international community. To close one's eyes before this reality would not only deepen the existing crisis of economic relations, but would introduce new dangerous disturbances and crises in world political relations and, in the final analysis, would bring peace and security in the world into question.

The UN organization has a critical role in our vision of new, international political and economic relations and of paths for their realization. The nonalined countries have always considered strengthening the efficiency of the United Nations to be one of the vital tasks of the international community. For their part, they have made a key contribution to realizing that process, particularly on the level of elaborating universally acceptable platforms for the settlement of crisis and hotbeds of crisis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the elaboration of programs of general and total disarmament and the removal of danger of conflicts.

We must decisively oppose the growing tendency to withdraw essential problems from our organization and to circumvent the United Nations in solving them and we must advocate the most effective possible application of UN decisions and resolutions.

We still live under conditions of deep contradictions and bloc divisions which rend our world and push it into new confrontations, but, on the other hand, we also live in a period of increasingly great interdependence, which prompts us to cooperation in the struggle for peace, equality, security and world progress. With the sense of great responsibility, which we must have toward our people and toward mankind as a whole, we can make this 33d session of the General Assembly a successful step along the path which leads to implementation of the noble principles and goals laid down in the UN Charter.

It is precisely in this direction that we see the great obligation which all of us bear, the great responsibility and the significant role of our organization.

SUNDIC ON EFFORTS TO INVOLVE USSR IN MIDEAST SOLUTION

LD251850Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In the wake of the rejection front's meeting in Damascus, where does one look for a way out of the Middle East crisis?

By all accounts, of everything that the leaders of Algeria, Syria, Libya, the PDRY and the PLO agreed upon during their 3-day meeting in Damascus in connection with the Camp David tripartite agreement, world public attention will be most drawn to Article 5 of Resolution No 1, which calls upon President al-Asad to contact the USSR, on behalf of the rejection front, to discuss the possibility of developing relations between the USSR and the front as a means of achieving greater military and political consolidation of the rejection front, to reestablish military influence in that part of the world, and to strengthen and enhance relations between the USSR and the member-countries of the rejection front.

Perhaps the translation of the part of Resolution No 1 just quoted is not the best, but as far as the basic substance and message of the aforementioned conclusion are concerned, they unequivocally suggest two things: First, dependence on the military and political support of the USSR for a more successful struggle against the policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat and against the agreement he signed in Camp David with Carter and Begin; and second, insistence on the reestablishment of Soviet military influence in the Middle East. By all accounts, President al-Asad will visit Moscow to bring this about.

At the time when Egyptian President as-Sadat decided to visit Israel and when, bypassing the Arab countries and the PLO, and with full U.S. support, he began talks with Tel Aviv on a separate Middle East peace treaty, it was clear to everyone that this would lead to a split in the united Arab front. Nor was there any doubt that, by excluding the USSR from the talks on solution of the Middle East crisis, President as-Sadat would weaken his own position and strengthen that of Israel and of the United States. Both forecasts proved correct.

Following the Damascus meeting of the leaders of the Arab countries of the rejection front, there arises another question: Will the rejection front not commit the same mistake that As-Sadat has made if it seeks a solution to the Middle East crisis by restoration of Soviet military influence and by a Soviet military and political contribution to consolidation of the rejection front?

Of course, this is not the main conclusion of the Damascus meeting, but it is one of the most controversial. At stake is not whether the USSR has the right, as a world great power, to take part in solution of a major international question which also concerns its security, but the way in which it is to be insured such a role. The same applies to the United States which, like the USSR, but in recent years even more so, has participated--predominantly on the side of Israel, admittedly--in all developments in the Middle East. The crisis in the Middle East cannot be resolved through a search for equilibrium in influence of the great powers--the United States and the USSR--or by a separate action like that of President as-Sadat. Unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and unless the basic interests of the Arab people of Palestine are taken into account, there will and can be no lasting and stable peace in the Middle East. In the quest for this kind of solution, the blocs and great powers can have no privileges, especially of a military and political nature. Of course, this also implies abandonment of all illusions about the destruction of the state of Israel, because this is unacceptable, just as concessions to Israeli expansionism are to the detriment of any Arab country. The participants in the Camp David meeting did not take this into account, which invoked justified criticism from the majority of Arab countries. The rejection front should not commit the same mistake.

PRESIDENT TITO RECEIVES VOJVODINA PROVINCE LEADERS

AU251328Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Karadordevo--President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito has received leaders of the Socialist Autonomous province of Vojvodina--Radovan Valjkovic, president of the Presidency; Dusan Alimpic, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists; Viloms Molnar, president of the Assembly; Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly; Pavle Krtenic, vice president of the provincial conference of the Socialist Alliance; Branko Stojanov, president of the provincial committee of the Socialist Youth Federation; Bosko Krunic, secretary of the provincial committee presidium of the League of Communists; Arso Kovacevic, president of the Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War; Milhajlo Bognar, president of the provincial council of the Trade Union Federation; and Milenko Radovanov, commander of the provincial staff of the territorial defense. They informed President Tito about topical problems of social and economic development of the province. The vojvodina leaders were then guests at a luncheon given by President Tito.

TITO RECEIVES PRESIDIUM SECRETARY STANE DOLANC

LD251558Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, has received Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, before the latter's departure for Athens at the invitation of Andreas Papandeou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

LJUBICIC LAYS WREATH AT U.S. TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

LD252245Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, began his program today--the first day of his stay in Washington--by laying a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington Cemetery.

Generals Kadenic, Kadijevic and Sveta Popovic, as well as Col Slavko Popovic, who are accompanying Federal Secretary Ljubicic on this official visit to the United States, attended the wreath-laying ceremony. On the U.S. side, the ceremony was attended by Lt Maj Gen Richard Bowman and Maj Gen Kenneth Dohleman, who is also commander of the Washington Military District.

After the wreath-laying ceremony, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic visited the graves of U.S. President John Kennedy and of his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who were assassinated in 1963 and 1968 respectively.

In the morning, Army General Ljubicic and other guests toured with interest the Aeronautical and Space Museum in Washington. This afternoon, Federal Secretary for National Defense Ljubicic will visit the U.S. Congress for talks with members of the House of Representatives and then will call at the State Department.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES TANZANIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD252000Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep, TANJUG--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council today received a Tanzanian National Assembly delegation headed by Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa.

During a cordial and friendly talk the two sides were pleased to note over-all favourable trends in relations and cooperation between the two non-aligned countries as well as good prospects and mutual readiness for the further promotion of relations especially in the economic field.

Discussing the international situation, the two sides focussed on developments in the south of Africa, on the liberation struggles waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and on non-aligned activity in preparation for the forthcoming summit in Havana. Yugoslav-Tanzanian cooperation in the pursuit of non-aligned policy objectives was described as very successful, with both sides voicing their willingness to continue it.

SPANISH PARTY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS WITH LEADERS

Stane Dolanc

LD252034Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep, TANJUG--The delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) conducted talks in Belgrade today. The two delegations were headed by Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc and General Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Felipe Gonzalez, respectively.

Exchanged on this occasion were views and information on the main directions of the two parties' domestic and international activity as well as on the development of international affairs. Noted were the close, and, in many areas, identical views held on fundamental questions related to the development of international affairs, the struggle for peace and the new economic order and cooperation among progressive forces. Felipe Gonzalez expressed special interest in Yugoslavia's system of self-management as well as in Yugoslavia's activity in the non-aligned movement. The talks were characterized by complete mutual understanding and frankness.

Expressed on both sides was satisfaction with the development of relations and the readiness to promote cooperation between the two parties. Felipe Gonzalez's invitation that a League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation visit Spain was accepted with pleasure.

Todo Kurtovic

LD252052Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep, TANJUG--General Secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party Felipe Gonzales said today in his talk with President of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Todo Kurtovic that he considers this visit exceptionally important, explaining further that the system of national equality and independence, as well as the decentralization of the state apparatus represent today in Spain a very current question.

The talks between delegations of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance lasted over two hours. Todo Kurtovic informed his guests on activities of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance in its capacity as the platform of the delegate system. He also spoke of efforts being invested towards Socialist Alliance activities focusing on things of interest to workers in Yugoslavia. Kurtovic also discussed in detail the system of reaching accords within the federation of Yugoslavia and the implementation of national equality in the federation. Felipe Gonzalez informed his host on activities of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party and problems currently confronting the Spanish society.

FRENCH ARMED FORCES DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD252310Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of France, led by Army Gen Jean Lagarde, chief of staff of ground forces, arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country today, where they will spend coming days as guests of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) General Staff.

General Lagarde and the members of the delegation were welcomed and greeted at the airport in Batajnica by Col Gen Dusan Pekic, deputy chief of the YPA General Staff.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Lt Col Gen Milutin Matic, Maj Gen Ilija Trbovic and other YPA officers, as well as Colonel Laparra, French military attache in Yugoslavia.

Apart from having talks with the top leaders of our armed forces, the guests from France are to visit certain military units and installations.

DALEA-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SFRY

LD252250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference, a delegation of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front arrived in Belgrade today.

It is led by Mihai Dalea, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The delegation was met by Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and chairman of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Front held talks today at the SAWPY Federal Conference. During the talks, an exchange of information was carried out on basic questions of the activity of the SAWPY and of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front and on the topical sociopolitical and economic situation in the two countries. The representatives of the two organizations also exchanged views on the most important questions in the field of international relations. Questions of bilateral relations between the two organizations were examined in particular. In this connection, a positive assessment was made of successful results in development of cooperation and both sides expressed readiness to continue to develop and promote this cooperation within the context of the successful development of overall Yugoslav-Romanian relations.

OSTOJIC APPOINTED ASSISTANT FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY

AU2515O3Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has appointed Milenko Ostojic, heretofore member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and republican secretary for relations with foreign countries, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

LEADERS ATTEND UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD241758Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Pazin--Over 30,000 Istrians, inhabitants of Primorska and Gorski Kotar and guests, including delegations of the SFRY, of all socialist republics and provinces and of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), gathered today in Pazin for the central celebration of the 35th anniversary of the unification of Istria, Rijeka, Zadar, Cres, Losinj, Lastovo and other islands with the motherland. Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee, spoke at a grand national gathering at the splendid festivities, being marked under the patronage of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY. In addition to a large number of working people and citizens, veterans, pioneers, young people, members of the YPA and representatives of the socio-political life of the SFRY, Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Istria Primorska and Gorski Kotar region, the gathering was attended by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, Jure Bilic, Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, Milutin Baltic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Kosta Nadj, Marijan Kalanj, Ante Ferlin and others.

Kardelj Regrets Nonattendance

LD242352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Pazin--Edvard Kardelj has sent the Pazin Municipal Assembly and the committee for the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the union the following letter:

I deeply regret not being able to accept your invitation to attend your celebration of the historic anniversary of the union of Istria, Rijeka, Zadar and other islands with the homeland. Allow me, therefore, to extend to you my sincere congratulations on the anniversary of that great victory which you won successfully through your own struggle, together with the Croatian people and all the Yugoslav people.

VLADIMIR BAKARIC ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS, TERRORISM

LD230738Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Rikeka--On Thursday, 21 September, Dr Vladimir Bakaric, chairman of the republican committee for the celebration of the 35th anniversary of unification of Istria, Rijeka, Zadar and of the islands with the homeland and member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Presidium, received Stanislav Skrbec, chief and responsible editor of NOVI LIST, Milorad Kovacevic, deputy chief editor of NOVI LIST and Zeljko Zmak, chief and responsible editor of GLAS ISTRE.

In the course of a lengthy conversation, Dr Vladimir Bakaric replied to a series of topical questions linked with the unification of Istria and other areas with the homeland, with the development of socialist self-managing relations following the 11th LCY Congress, with open theoretical questions which our social sciences face, with some aspects of Yugoslav-Italian relations and with other relations.

Speaking about the phenomena of violation of self-managing agreements and social compacts, Dr Bakaric said:

"Self-Managing agreements have been worked out quickly, and are sometimes untenable and should be revised; in addition, the consciousness about what such an agreement binds one to has not yet developed. This consciousness is yet to develop and now, when many of these agreements are being forced hurriedly, they fail and the question of responsibility arises, initially regarding those who made them and then in terms of those who do not stick to them. This is a question of the development of this system. Here, too, the role of the League of Communists is a great one, as is that of all social factors as well."

Dr Bakaric went on to reply to the question of the tasks of public information media in implementation of their social role.

"As you know, our newspapers and other information media are not involved enough in resolving problems, the reason for this being chiefly their insufficient knowledge of these problems. Thus, they often have incorrect slogans. For instance, the slogan in Zagreb has been--criticism. There are numerous cases where media, for instance, look for that which is not in line with the law or with social activity. But there is nothing concerning where the real problems lie.

"Commitment demands critical attitudes, but critical attitudes which are accompanied by knowledge of the problem. Nobody asks journalists to agree with every view. But a little more should be known about a given problem; one should not wait till somebody writes something and then say that this is not the way to do it.

"Or, for instance, the Zagreb newspapers announce--Giscard d'Estaing has won the elections with 51 percent--and there is then a big headline: Half of France Is Against Giscard d'Estaing. These are the kind of gaffs which are no good and due to which one does not want to read the papers, because one doesn't learn anything and does not take part in the action.

As regards internal issues, we should verify the ideological purity of the party, Dr Bakaric said. The influence, the ideological influence which we describe as praxisism--not praxisists, but praxisism--is great, and is a so-called revolutionary attitude. It is a left-wing political concept about those who would have a different world on the basis of Marx's "early works" or of something like that. Therefore, they do not follow the real development of emancipation of the working man and of the world, or else they have a negativist attitude toward this process. And many ask why the goods, why the market, saying that all this is a capitalist remnant; they forget that this is no longer a capitalist market but a different market, they forget that the fundamental forces on this market are different and that the only real alternative to anarcho-liberalism is economic centralism, Stalinism.

Furthermore, there is also the question of attitude toward the struggle against terrorism. You have heard about it; foreign television broadcasts have defended terrorism and you can see that there are different assessments. I will tell you--terrorism is a kind of reaction to capitalism. Terrorism today, if there is an honest one and if there are any honest terrorists, is no longer this; it is an abortive and childish protest against capitalism, which only causes reaction and violation of it. Terrorism in Italy, although the terrorists call themselves Red, is evidently of direct advantage to reaction, it is a direct provocation by reaction and directly demands the interference of foreign powers. As regards us, our terrorism is fascist in nature. You will find that the newspapers as well as others refer to "extreme emigration"--they are fascists in the service of various reactionary circles, sometimes of state circles and sometimes not--this is not a question of an "extreme emigration." German terrorism is something new and belongs among abortive actions; I don't know whether anybody is directing them but what they do is that childish protest against capitalism. This has inflicted no harm of any kind on capitalism, nor will it do so in future.

But it can do something else; it can be a good reason for someone to say that behind this is the actual workers movement. I mention terrorism because it is at times defended in our country, along with lower forms of class struggle which are also being defended, and this is very close to praxisism. This causes either a passive attitude or uncertainty in our ranks or at least noncommitment to the resolution of these problems.

This can also be seen in newspapers. Some stupid statement is published, the papers come out in defense of it and then it is difficult to break through with something which is not in line with what has been published and to say that this is stupid or that it is a child's game in comparison with what is really happening in our country. For instance, somebody writes a book on praxisism; everybody shouts that the book is not a good one. Whether it is a good book or not, I don't even know. But the author has said something about praxisism while his critic said nothing about praxisism, nor is he able to say anything; therefore, he is not at all qualified to assess this book.

The problem is praxisim and not the author of the book. This is the way in which all ideological trends should be seen; this is a kind of clarification which we must undertake without any intention of seeking some kind of unification of views. What we do need is an open, clear and public discussion, with public arguments, the kind we now have. What they do is of no consequence. The question is why have they exerted such broad influence? Because their public has been educated at universities, which are under the powerful influence of praxisists and under the [several words indistinct] or rather the petite bourgeois way of thinking in the environment in which they act.

Thus, you will not find this among workers, nor among the majority of the working people but you will find it in circles which are more inclined toward so-called free thinking and which are much less committed to the social changes which we are implementing.

POOR ECONOMIC RESULTS IN KOSOVO DISCUSSED

AU2319577 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The stabilization of economic trends of operations is at the center of attention of the Kosovo communists. Here is a report by our correspondent Milisav Milic:

The problem of how to halt the stagnation in economic development dominates at the frequent meetings being held by the organizations of associated labor. The 6-month accounts have increased the concern of Kosovo businessmen. According to detailed statistics compiled by the social accounting service, 161 organizations of associated labor, employing 33,000 people, ended their operations in the first half of this year with losses totaling 855 million dinars.

The statistics also show that every third worker employed in the Kosovo economy works for an organization of associated labor that has had a negative balancesheet for the first half of this year. For this reason, an answer is being sought at numerous meetings to the question as to how to create conditions for the normal operation of the economy without losses.

Communists stress that the responsibility of every worker for an increase in production, labor productivity and economic operations must be increased. It is stressed that it is indispensable to achieve a better organization of work, and this presupposes having capable, professional cadres which, it is true, Kosovo does not have in sufficient numbers.

The role of science in overcoming stagnation in economic development is increasingly and more frequently being stressed. Communists in the Trepca and Kosovo combines frankly state that the low efficiency of operations and unsatisfactory productivity are caused by many weaknesses of a subjective nature. Unjustifiable absenteeism and the taking of sick leave by people who are not sick have assumed alarming proportions.

Self-managers are frequently absent from work at the time of seasonal agricultural work. This attitude toward work is untenable, and a nonstimulating distribution of income that is far removed from remuneration based on work and the results of work contributes to this attitude.

At the Balkan rubber-chemical factory of Suva Reka, the Pristina shock absorbers factory and the Kosovska Mitrovica battery factory, the greatest attention is being paid to achieving a responsible attitude toward work and toward a good organization of work, and for this reason, the business results of these factories are excellent.

In the talks held in Kosovo, talks which have been intensified following Comrade Tito's talk with the political leadership of Slovenia, it is said that the internal weaknesses must be more resolutely removed, primarily those weaknesses concerning the organization of work, and that money and time must be managed more economically. At a recent session of the presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists, it was decided that communists must be in the front ranks of the activity aimed at improving the situation.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS ASSESSED

LD222210Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Thanks to organized social action, and especially to broader self-managing decisionmaking by the workers in associated labor and sociopolitical communities in regard to the policy of expanded reproduction, socioeconomic development in Bosnia-Hercegovina continued in a favorable manner during the first 7 months of this year. This was assessed today at a session of the presidium of the SAWP republican conference of this republic. The session was chaired by Seid Maglajlija. The physical volume of industrial production is constantly increasing, more and more young people are finding employment and the living standard is improving. Increased productivity and investments in keeping with what has been envisaged help in this respect.

These results would be even better if some organizations of associated work and interest communities carried out the obligations agreed upon in a self-managing manner, with greater responsibility and discipline. Joint expenditures are increasing in excess of the social product. This was said, among other things, in the introductory report submitted by Nedeljko Mandic, member of the presidium, who also pointed out that personal income is being distributed in disregard of the social agreement. Thus, in the first half of this year, joint expenditures and personal income in Bosnia-Hercegovina exceeded the envisaged figures by about 930 million dinars, which represents half of all losses in the republic. The interest communities are also using more funds than agreed upon, and should they continue in this way, the clauses of the agreement will be exceeded by the end of the year to the tune of 1 billion dinars.

The presidium thus emphasized the importance of instilling in all SAWP organizations and members the need to eliminate these shortcomings, which, it was stated, can be accomplished only through the more powerful development of self-managing income relations within the environments where these shortcomings have appeared.

VIOLATING OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION POLICY REPORTED

LD222152Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Tomorrow's BORBA carries a commentary, entitled "The Case of 16 Directors," which calls for concrete political and self-managing responsibility in view of the violation of the principles of distribution of income in collectives which, "without a crisis of conscience, distribute what they have not earned." Referring to a specific case in Novi Sad, the commentary supports the decision of the municipal attorney for self-management in Novi Sad to ask the basic court of associated labor to annul the decision to distribute part of the income shown in the 1977 balancesheets of 16 Novi Sad collectives. At the same time, a report has been submitted to the municipal public prosecutor's office against the directors of the 16 collectives "for abusing self management."

Although the extent and degree of the personal responsibility of each of the 16 directors in regard to their proposals for distribution is yet to be determined, the commentary points out that they are all guilty of one thing: They did not use the right of veto to prevent implementation of decisions which violated the existing agreements. Directors, BORBA concludes, cannot be "outside" in the struggle for true self-managing interests because, according to the law, they have the explicit obligation to protect these interests.

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